relating to the pecuniary con--\$2.50 per annum, payable in adat the expiration of six months.

will be sent to one address for ten
ent be forwarded in advance. mmunications must be Post PAID

guests making less than a square three times for 75 cts.: one square Figureial Committee. SAMUEL PHILBRICK, EDMUND QUINCY, LORING, EDMUND G

OVD GARRISON, Editor.

VIII .-- NO. 50.

GE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Perfectionist.

come out from among them.

grks on O. S. Murray's sontiments, his on O. S. Murray's sontiments, a cc, we spoke of the unprincipled lib-as been fostered on the broad platform. Wo shall now take the liberty to what we mean by this. If any apolis needed, we may remark, that ed Perfectionists, following the gife, have identified themselves with orming enterprises of which Garri-ism is the nucleus. These Perfecnal fellowship with us: we are them in public cetimation; their nce and testimony occupy more or which we labor. Now, while we the right, in full, to think, believe, thoose, we do not feel required, by ble of toleration, to allow them to ad act for us; and in order to avoid nd act for us; and in responsibility for ad acts, we find it necessary to bear at the principles of the reforming

led liberality of the anti-slavery best exhibited by presenting a few

h which they are connected: and we this without exposing ourselves to of meddling with what is none of

ers have had opportunity to know that as Abner Kneeland or Tom came so while standing in the ranks reform, side by side with Garrison, e, &c. Have they disowned him, or inst his infidelity? Not at all. The its partisans have thunders for slave-ganizationists, pricets, 'Odd Fellows,' for an infidel editor who is in their ting his poisonous sentiments under toleration. The most that we can private sentiments in relation to him r view he is a little out of the way, round right by and by.'

round right by and by."

said, that Murray is not in the emant-Slavery Society, nor in any way

eith its operations as to involve it in

lity for his course. Let us look, then,

John A. Collins is in open sympa
ership with Murray; and he is the mersing with autray; and it is layery into the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery inted with the management of its one eations for the present season. He has the fact, that his heart is devoted to not what he calls 'Universal Inquiry on of what he calls 'Universal Inquiry 'which is only another name for the Jacobinism of Murray. Anti-slavery ag-wedge. His method has been, to anti-slavery conventions with meetings il inquiry and Reform.' And yet, for-siders of anti-slavery have nothing to eligious or irreligious sentiments—are consible for his extraneous reform operations. is is worse than Mississippi 'repudiais is worse. Inan Mississippi repudia-jund's 'Limitations of Responsibility.' tray and Collins, it may be said, are communicated for mere errors of opin-as their conduct is good. We will pre-then, showing the unprincipled liberality mers in relation to conduct as well as worse. Sector has long been relations ohen S. Foster has long been notorious burches on the Sabbath, and compelous to hear him preach. It is but a nce he thus forced a congregation in act in its nature is no better than ery, or rape. It is a violent seizure of to another, and involves the whole ery. A man who will steal, or take savery. A man who will steal, or take ession of other people's ears, would, circumstances, enslave the whole per-ellow-man. Foster professes to be a vehemently opposed to the use of But what weapon is more carpal a the tongue? With this, as with a -axe, he falls upon whole congregaands them as seriously as he can. And slavery authorities to such deeds oftly express disapprobation of them in report, respectfully conceding to Fosers the right of judging for themselves

and, on the whole, excusing and de-felonies. At the same time, these ers retain their standing in the anti-h,—no public rebuke is administered last number of the Liberator, r Foster' is held up to public notice, with commendations, as the author of a new book of great value! Ets, though but a sample of what might ed, sufficiently indicate the state of dis-abolitionism and the other kindred asso-They show that Garrisonism (we use the

enience sakel is a spiritual body, in

to is no repellent, excommunicative energy rainst infidelity or lardess violence within e is wrath and destruction enough in it, as outward against certain forms of opsed by man upon his fellow-man, er all, but small abominations in cominpt toward God and his word. usually set up by the leading reat the anti-slavery association is form-easile purpose of making war upon sla-such, has no religious character or re-On this ground, it invites and admits igionists, and finds fault with no man's principles, if he is only a good abo-hout stopping to test the ethical value ce by abstract reasoning, we will draw When O'Connell was about son to this country, for the purpose of and raising funds for Irish Repeal, it red that he had given the missionary in-to keep silence on the subject of slavery. tremendous hue and cry was raised by or and abolitionists generally, against pusillanimity and treachery. But why? Connell have said, "The Repeal Assomed for the specific purpose of procur-pration of Irish liberty, and as such it nti-slavery character or responsibility: it anti-slavery, and finds fault with no man olding, if he is only a good repeal man?' he abolitionists would not allow O'Connell atform' broad enough for those who e rights of man, because their interests yet they themselves have a 'plat-

ford enough for those who trample openly is, allegiance to God forbids either indins to divest themselves, under ces, of religious character and re-Men have no right, as Christians, to don a platform, whatever may be its the gospel of Jesus Christ is not acand placed foremost. The Anti-Sla-y, according to its own favorite definition on, is, like the government of the United agodly association.

ifficulty in ascertaining our duty in relaaght avoid loss of favor among some of our rs, by taking a conciliatory and deceptive Yet we cannot hesistate to say, with our sice, to all believers who are mingling less with abolitionists, non-resistants, &c., levelle Bible, and Bible doctrines and prac-cont our from among them, and be ve JOHN H. NOYES.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1843.

ting forth the extraordinary privileges and favors which our two-legged 'chattels personal' enjoy, and the eagerness with which, having experienced the horrors of freedom by having foolishly run away, they return to their slavish condition—who, we say, in view of facts (?) like these, will ever again have the sudactive quote the Declaration of Independence, or the impiety to declare that slavery is not a divine institution, and 'the corner-stone of our arruntican edition of the corner-stone of our arruntican edition on the corner-stone of our arruntican edition on the corner-stone of our arruntican edition on the corner-stone of our arruntican edition now in the progress of resumption, to a speedy and happy termination. In the mean time, it is proper to remark, that many of our citizens are either already established in the territory, or are on their way thinker, for the purpose of forming permanent. their way thither, for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow—and in view of these facts, I must repeat the

must be both a yoar and an instront. So, now.

The Funeral of a Siave.

Our attention was arrested yesterday afternoor, as we were passing through the First Municipality, by a crowd of people collected in front of the dwelling of an old and respected citizen, and the throng that was incessantly passing in at the door. There was a long line of carriage stretching up the street, of which the lead was stationed in front of the house, which numbers were entering. A hearse, of which the lead was stationed in front of the house, which numbers were entering. A hearse, and the throng the house, which numbers were entering. A hearse, and the throng in the state of the case in any seem to require the house, which numbers were entering. A hearse, and the throng house was a long that the carried to the riong home. When we was the venerable gentleman whom she had served enter his carriage as chief mourner, followed by a long procession, many likewise in carriages, and yet more on foot, we could not but think how injust to the South, how calumnious are the daily demunistions of the cruolly of the slave system. The mains of that poor servant were honored with burial rites as respectful and affectionate as the more on the surface of the surface of

slaves from on board the steamer Western Belle, while on her last trip to this city. One of them remained with the philanthropists (?) of Ohio long enough to ascertain their real character, and then deliberately went on board of the steamer Walnut Hills, declared himself a runaway slave, and begged them to take him on to his master, who had gone forward to St. Louis. The captain willingly consented, and the slave arrived here yesterday on board the 'Hills.' On his arrival, he could not be induced to grow apprential his master came for him: his to go on shore until his master came for him; his dread of falling into the hands of another set of ab-olitionists was so great, that he would not trust himself unprotected, even in a slave State.

SELECTIONS.

must be both a rony and an infiden! So, now!

The Funeral of a Slave.

If any people ever had cause to render up thanks to the Supreme Being for parental care and protection extended to them in all the trials and difficulties to which they have been from time to time extended, to me instance, with the breaking up of the courts of justice, by the seizing upon the persons of the judges, jury, and officers of the court, and dragging them along with unarmed, and therefore non-combatant citizens, into a cruel and oppressive bondage, thus leaving crime to go unpunished and immorality to pass unreproved. A border warfare is evermore to be deplored only because of the existing Republican forms of Government—in the hazards incident to a war subsequently waged with one of the most powerful nations of the earts—in the increase of our population—in the strength and durability conferred on political institutions emanating from the people and sustained by their will—the the arts and sciences, and in the strength and durability conferred on political institutions emanating from the people and sustained by their will—the superintendence of an overruling Providence has been plainly visible. As preparatory, therefore, to entering once more upon the high duties of legislation, it becomes us humbly to acknowledge our dependence upon Him as our guide and protector, and to implore a continuance of His parental watchfulness over our beloved country. We have new cause for the expression of our gratitude in the preservation of the health of our fellow-citizens, with some partial and local exceptions, during the past season—for the abundance with which the earth has yielded up its fruits to the labors of the husbandman—for the renewed activity which has been imparted to commerce—for the revival of trade in all its departments—for the increased rewards attendant on the exercise of the mechanic arts—for the continued growth of our population and the rapidly reviving prosperity of the whole country. I shall be permitted to exchange congratulations with you, gentlement of the two Houses of Congress, on these auspicious circumstances, and to assure you, in advance, of my ready disposition to concur with you in the adoption of all such measures as shall be

Who, after reading the following articles, set- | ry to both countries, have caused to be submitted

From the St. Louis Repub. Nov. 16.

The abolitionists of Cincinnuit decoyed four slaves from on board the steamer Western Belle, while on her last trip to this city. One of them remained with the philanthropists (?) of Ohio long enough to ascertain their real character, and then deliberately went on board of the steamer Walnut Hills, declared himself a runaway slave, and begged.

The war which has existed for so long a time between Marine and Texas, has since the hattle of the steamer walnut Hills, declared himself a runaway slave, and begged.

The war which has existed for so long a time between Mexico and Texas, has, since the battle of San Jacinto, consisted for the most part of predatory incursions, which, while they have been attended with much of suffering to individuals, and have kept the borders of the two countries in a state of constant alarm, have failed to approach to any definite result. Mexico has fitted out no formidable armament, by land or by sea, for the subjugation of Texas. Eight years have now clapsed since Texas declared her independence of Mexico, and during that time she has been recognized as a sovereign power by several of the principal civilized Extracts from President Tyter's Message to Congress.

If any people ever had cause to render up thanks I have alluded, have been attended, in one instance, prosperity of the whole country. I shall be permitted to exchange congratolations with you, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, on these and spicious circumstances, and to assure you, in all vance, of my ready disposition to concur with you in the adoption of all such measures as shall be accludated to increase the happiness of our constituents and to advance the glory of our common country.

Since the last adjournment of Congress, the Extentive has relaxed no effort to render indestructible the relations of smity which as a happily exist between the United States and other countries. The treaty lately concluded with Great Britain has tender and the state of the two countries, in the state of the two could not be expected quietly to increase the good understanding which a reciprocity of interest is calculated to encourage, and it is most ardently to be hoped that nothing may transpire to interrupt the relations to cultivate.

A question of much importance still remains to be adjusted between them. The territorial limits of the two countries, in relation to what is commonly known as the Oregon Territory, still remain in disposed to aggrandize themselves at the expense of any other nation; but while they would be restrained by principles of honor, which should govern the conduct of nations as well as that of individuals, from setting up a demand for territory which does not belong to litem, they would be a sufficient on the subject, the United States have always contended that their rights apportant to the entire region of country lying on the Pacific, and embraced with free to act, especially in regard to her domestic affairs, una wed by force, and unreatrained by the policy or views of other countries. In full view of all these considerations, the Executive has not health govern the conduct of nations as well as that of individuals, from setting up a demand for territory which does not belong to litem, they would be restrained by principles of honor, which should govern the conduct of nations as well as th

dexpect that other nations will quietly look on, to their obvious injury, upon a protraction of hostilisise. These United States three off their colonial dependance, and established independent government; and Great Britain, after having wasted are energies in the attempt to subdue them for a less period than Mexico has attempted to subjugate Texas, had the wisdom and justice to acknowledge their independence, thereby recognizing the obligation which rested on her as one of the family of nationa.

An example thus act by one of the proudest as well as most powerful nations of the earth, it could in mo away disparage Mexico to imitate. While, therefore, the Executive would deplore any collision with Mexico, or any disturbance of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries, it cannot permit that government to control its policy, whatever may be toward tracter have recently been adopted by the Mexican government, calculated in no small degree to after the trade of other nations with Mexico, and to operate injuriously to the United States and Prosipers, by a decree of the 23d day of September, and offer six months from the object of street provided by the Mexican government, calculated in no small degree to affect the trade of other nations with Mexico, and to operate injuriously to the United States and Broegines which are contingency, will with confidence throw itself upon the partotism of the people to sustain the government in its course of action.

Measures of an unusual character have recently been adopted by the Mexican government, calculated in no small degree to affect the trade of other nations with Mexico, and to operate injuriously to the United States. All Foreigners, by a decree of the 23d day of September, and offer six months from the day of its promulgation, are forbidden to carry on the business of selling by retail any goods within the confines of Mexico. Against this decree, over the continuation of the propose of the control of the control of the control of the control of the co

The receipts into the Treasury for the calendar year 1842, exclusive of loans, were little more than eighteen millions of dollars; and the expenditures, exclusive of payments on the public debt, will have been about twenty-three millions of dollars. By the Act of 1842, a new arrangement of the fiscal year was made, so that it should commence on the 1st day of July in each year. The accounts and cetimates of the current fiscal year will show, that the loans and Treasury notes made and issued before the close of the last Congress, to meet the anticipated deficiency, have not been entirely adequate. Although, on the 1st of October last, there was a balance in the Treasury, in consequence of The receipts into the Treasury for the calendar was a balance in the Treasury, in consequence of the provision thus made, of \$3,914,082 77, yet the the provision thus made, of \$3.914,082 77, yet the appropriations already made by Congress will absorb that balance, and leave a probable deficiency of fixed year. There are out-standing Treasury notes to about the amount of four millions six hundred thousand dol!ars; and should they be returned upon the Treasury during the fiscal year, they will require provision for their redemption. I do not however regard this as probable, since they have obviously entered into the currency of the country, and will continue to form a portion of it, if the system now adopted be continued. The loan of 1841, amounting to \$5.672,976 88, falls due on the 1st of Jan. 1845, and must be provided for or postponed by a new loan. And unless the resources of the revenue should be materially increased by you, there will be a probable deficiency for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1845, of upwards of four millions of dollars.

without recommending to your most favorable consideration, the interests of this District. Appointed by the Constitution its exclusive legislators, and forming in this particular the only anomaly in our system of government, of the legislative body being elected by others than those for whose advantage they are to legislate, you will feel a superadded bligation to look well into their condition, and to eave no cause for complaint or regret. The seat of vernment of our associated republics cannot but regarded as worthy of your parental care.

From the Liberty Press. Letter of Daniel O'Connell.

At a meeting of the citizens of Utica, held to consider the letter of Daniel O'Connell to the Ropealers of Cincinnati, Jarvis M. Hatch was called to the chair, and J. C. Jackson and Peter Clogher were appointed Secretaries. On motion of H. Bushnell James McDonnough and Patrick Grogan were ap-

pointed Vice-Presidents.

II. Bushnell read the call, and moved that the Mayor of the city be invited to read the letter; which

otion was adopted.
Mr. F. Hollister, Mayor of Utica, then came to the stand, and read the letter of Mr. O'Connell.
After the reading of the letter, H. Bushnell made ome very appropriate remarks, which were recived with applause.

Alvan Stewart next came forward at the call of ne meeting, and, in a very eloquent and effective nanner, eulogized Daniel O'Connell for his long

manner, evlogized Daniel O'Coinell for his long and unwavering advocacy of human freedom, not only in Ireland, but all over the globe. He sat down amid bursts of enthusiastic applause.

On motion of H. Bushnell,
Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to his Honor, the Mayor, for his kindness in reading the letter of Daniel O'Connell.

W. L. Chaplin offered the following resolutions, which were read by him, and, on motion of S. Lightbody, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the great principle of self-groverners.

Resolved, That the great principle of self-government is infallibly inscribed by the finger of the omipptent Creator upon the moral constitution of man that its ten thousand voices come up from the depths of his sympathies, his aspirations, his capabilities, and the deep mysteries of his destiny; that its invisibility is provided for by the weightiget respon-

who the deep invicence or ins desting; that its inviolability is provided for, by the weightiest responsibilities imposed on human beings, and by the highest sanctions of Heaven's unerring law.

Resolved, That duties, rights and responsibilities belong not only to individual man, but to communities and nations; that on the fourth of July, 1776, THREE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE, then constitut THREE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE, then constituting this teen destined colonies, under the British crows were, in the arrangement of Divine Providence, en were, in the arrangement of Divine Providence, emphatically summoned to assert and maintain the inalicable rights of human nature—of just, free and independent government: that we glory in the self-denial, forecast, magnanimity, and fidelity to truth, which impired them, and bore them triumphantly through that precarious and stormful struggle, and bless God that we claim them as our fathers.

Rosolved, That eight millions of Irish people, in 1843, are called upon, by the tears and groans, by the anarchy and misrule, by the venslity and fraud of the past, to sever their union with, and subjection

of the past, to sever their union with, and subjection of the past, to sever their union with, and sunjection to, British usurpation, arrogance and tyranny; that the spirit of the age, the condition and hopes of the world, the voices of their children exiled on the four quarters of the globe, the generosity of their own nature, all beseechingly appeal to them to assert bravely, and defend the rights of their own manhood, by the establishment of a free, humane, just

peai.
The Chair appointed S. Lightbody, H. Bushnell,

From the Cincinnati Philanthropist.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted unanimously by a Meeting of the friends of Liberty, Ireland and Repeal, Saturday evening, Nov. 18th.

Nov. 18th.

Whereas, the Irish Repeal Association of Cincincinnati, at its meeting held on the 14th inst. adopted a resolution offered by David T. Disney, denouncing 'as coarse and unjust' a letter written by Daniel O'Connell, and addressed by a Committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland to the Cincinnati Association, while, at the same time, it acquiesced in a decision of Jacob W. Piatt, who presided at said meeting, declaring a medical to see part of the same time, it acquiesced in a decision of Jacob W. Piatt, who presided at said meeting, declaring a medical to see part of the same time, and the said meeting, declaring a medical to see the same time. sided at said meeting, declaring a motion to accept the letter out of order, thereby denying to the com-munication of the Liberator the poor courtesy of re-

And whereas, neither the more respectful of the resolution, nor the presiding officer of the meeting, is in the judgment of this assembly, a true representative of the real sentiments and feelings of Irishmen in America:

And whereas, this meeting is desirous to express

And whereas, this meeting is desirous to express its deep disapprobation of the censure thus cast upon the Liberator, and the whole body of Repealers in Ireland, and to manifest its high admiration and cordial approval of that lofty devotion to principle, and fervent zeal for impartial and universal freedom, which breathe throughout the communication, thus virtually rejected by the body to which it was addressed: dressed:

dressed;
Resolved, That the people here assembled have witnessed, with pain, the action of the Cincinnati Repeal Association, in reference to a letter addressed to them by the Committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, and cannot yet bring themselves to believe that that action truly reflects the deliberate sentiments of the Irish members of

the Association.

Resolved, That the letter addressed by D. T. Disney and others, in behalf of the Cincinnati Association to the National Association, abounds in misrepresentations of the system of slavery in the United States, of the relations of the people of the free States to that system, and of the character, conduct and purposes of anti-slavery Americans, and is un-worthy of the Association from which it purports to

have emanated.

Resolved, That the reply of the National Committee, written by Daniel O'Connell, to the letter of Mr. Disney and his associates, is worthy of the noble man who wrote it, and of the noble association whose sentiments it expresses; powerful and convincing in its argument; persuasive and overwhelming in its appeals; just and eloquent in its censure; and triumphantly successful in its vindication of the cause of universal and impartial liberty.

Resolved, That we have heard with unfeigned placeurs of the Complete and

Resolved, That we have heard with unfeigned pleasure of the determination of the Complete Suffragists of England, to make common cause with the Repealers of Ireland, and regard this event as an auspicious indication of the drawing on of the time when diversities of origin, condition, locality or creed will no longer any where divide the real friends of freedom.

Resolved, That the conduct of Daniel O'Connell

AGENTS.

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath; Wm. A. Dunn, Hollowell. New-Hampshine.—N. P. Rogers, Concerd;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

NRW-HAMPSHIKE.—N. P. Rogers, Concret;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

Vernost.—John Bement, Foodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Perrisburg.

Massachusetts.—Moses Emery, WestNewbury;—Jao. L. Lord, Newburyport;—Luther Boutell, Groton; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton; J. Church, Springfield;—John Levy, Lowelt;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester und virinity;—Richard C. French, Fall Pieer; Isola Austin, Nontucket;—Elios Richards, Heymorth;—B. P. Rice, Norceater;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Berno, Centrevitle;—Larnel Perkins, Lynn;—B. Freeinan, Erevster; Joseph Ernown, Andoner, —Joseph Er. Royes, Georgetown;—John Ciement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham.

Ruddellsland.—Amarancy Paine, Providence;—Wm. Adams, Pawtucket;—Gee. S. Gould, Warwick.

[17] For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.]

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printers

WHOLE NO. 675.

should be in this country, so long as a large portion of the laborers are held as slaves; nor can the wages of labor be as ample or as certain as they should be, so long as labor is extorted from so many without any wages at all. Labor and freedom, work and wages, should be inseparable.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a letter to the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, expressing the sentiments of the people here assembled, which letter shall be reported to an adjourned meeting, and if approved, shall be forwarded together, with a copy of these resolutions, to that Association.

Resolved, That this meeting confidently expects that the communication of the National Committee will yet be respectfully received by the Clucinnati Association; and that the letter of Mr. Disney will be disavowed as never having been sanctioned by it, and that all intention to censure the Liberator or his compartroits will be disclaimed, in which event we will co-operate heartily with the Cincinnati Association, in raising funds to promote the cause of Repeal. But, should this expectation be disappointed, we will take measures for making a separate contribution to that cause at the adjourned meeting.

The meeting was then addressed in very able and eloquent speeches by Messrs. Chase and Lewis, who

The meeting was then addressed in very able and eloquent speeches by Mossrs. Chase and Lewis, who were frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers, and on motion, the report and resolutions were unan-

imously adopted.

It was then resolved that the officers of this meeting appoint the committee to draft the letter to O'-Connell, and that the meeting adjourn to meet again on Saturday evening the 2d of December

ext. Ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be ublished in the city papers.

SAMUEL LEWIS, Chairman. E. HARRINGTON, Secretaries.

Joshua Leavitt and the Emancipator.

We beg leave to say to our correspondent 'Amicus,' that we should have admitted his communication, if we had not already published the same argument in behalf of Mr. Leavitt, in Mr. Leavitt's own ment in behalf of Mr. Leavitt, in Mr. Leavitt's own piece. We take this opportunity to remark further, that the friends of Mr. Leavitt must not presume too much upon our liberality. We have re-produced in these columns all he has written upon the subject. Further, we will not, without very strong reasons, go, so long as Leavitt closes his columns against every statement of the adverse side, and even against the particular passages on which he comments, and misrepresents. This is so gross and palpable a violation of the most ordinary editorial courtesy and morality, that, for the sake of the general interests of the press, we cannot suffer the scandal to continue without repeating our earnest remonstrance.

eral interests of the press, we cannot suffer the scandal to continue without repeating our earnest remonstrance.

Some time ago, our readers were informed that Mr. Leavitt charged the editor of the Standard with having made wilful mis-statements in respect to the 'Embezzlement of the Emancipator.' We civilly requested him to specify declaring, repeatedly, that if he would point out any error, we would cheerfully correct it. He has not attempted to do any such thing, but he has since gone so far as to use the epithet 'lying,' in application to the extra Standard. A correspondent, Elizur Wright, Jr., has proceeded to a still greater height of presumption and injustice, and characterized the entire statement as 'a lie,' and declared, in a tone of affected triumph, that 'it has been contradicted in the proper quarter.' Contradicted! Does our deluded brother Wright, from whom we certainly have expected better things, suppose that, in this intelligent country, with its free spirit of inquiry, its free press, and its habitual contempt of mere authority, contradiction will pass current for refutation? To bring that about, it would be necessary that the opposer should not only be a priest, but also a priest of the Inquisition. Mr. Leavitt is not that yet. In respect to the language in which this noble pair of opponents have delivered their assertions, we have to observe that we believe they have both read enough in the hornbook of the law, to learn that 'mere scurrility or oppositions words, which neither in themselves import, nor are, in fact, attended with any injurious efprobrious words, which neither in themselve port, nor are, in fact, attended with any injuri

We have greatly mistaken the character of the mass of Liberty party men, if they countenance such conduct.—National Anti-Slavery Standard.

From the Philanthropist.

Slavery in the District of Columbia We find the following in the newspapers. It is stated to be an extract from a conversation of Mr. Clay with Mr. Wise, as given in the Madisonian of April 17, 1843, from the Richmond Enquirer. In the conversation, Mr. Wise says to Mr. Clay—

'But on the subject of abolition of slavery in the But on the subject of abolition of slavery in the District, Mr. Clay, you admit the power of Congress to act upon the subject, upon the principle of 'exclusive legislation." 'My dear sir,' rejoined Mr. Clay, 'while these are my opinions, conscientiously formed, I am the son of Virginia, a slaveholder in Kentucky, (FAND I WOULD SUFFER THE TORTURES OF THE INQUISITION, BEFORE I WOULD SIGN A BILL HAVING FOR ITS OBJECT THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT, OF OR IN ANY MANNER GIVE COUNTENANCE TO THE PROJECT.

Attempt to Decoy away Slaves.

A correspondent in the Baltimore Sun, dated Washington, D. C., 25th iust, mentions the fact that no less than ten colored persons were apprehended on the premises of a colored man named John Bush, residing east of the City Hall, all of whom were about residing east of the City Hall, all of whom were about being decoyed away from their masters, and intended going to Canada. The letter states that two males and three females belonging to Robert Beall, Esq.; one male, slave of Henry N. Young, Esq.; one female, slave of widow Young, and a woman and two children belonging to Mr. McDonald, on Capitol Hill. Three others were to have completed the party, as follows: woman belonging to D. A. Hall, Esq.; woman owned by Mr. Allison Nailor, and a woman living with a Mr. James; these did not arrive in time to be arrested; their baggage was in the wagon. A wagon had been all prepared to carry the slaves off. Bush was arrested, and gave bail in the sum of \$500, to appear at Court. The absconding negroes were put in prison for safe keeping.

We give to-day, under what we deem an appropriate heading, the first half of O'Connell's powerful and scathing address to the Irish Repealers of Cincinnati. It is indeed a bold and masterly effort, completely overwhelming and annihilating the wretched sophistry by which Irishmen and others have attempted to delend American slavery from the merited execration of earth and heaven. Every reader of our paper—every friend of truth and right—every one who cares for his race, will be profited by the perusal of this famous address. The balance will appear in our next—Herkimer Journal.

DANIEL O'CONNELL has written a reply to the Resolved, That the conduct of Daniel O'Connell is submitting to arrest, and in exhorting the people in circumstances of just exasperation, to forbearance, peace and submission to the law, adds new laurels to his civic crown, and affords clear proof that his wisdom is as great as his patriotism is unquestionable.

Resolved, That we honor and applaud Daniel O'Connell as a genuine patriot of the liberty school, who hates injustice and oppression in all their detestable manifestations, and demands for every rational creature, whom God has made, the enjoyment of every right which God has conferred.

Resolved, That labor can never be honored as it

Resolved, That labor can never be honored as it

JTH.

this work hereby led in their agent, prospectus, which florent individuals, erests of the work. ROBERTS, ec. of Pub. Com.

side, will be issued musry 1, 1844, con-and ladian race, adera writings, in a bound. ided as a valuable ave examined the colored man, a de cived by Benjamin onding Secretary of

RGERY. rgeon Dentist. eitizens of Beston eating the progress ful for many years. ige. Mineral teeth, the best manner. ma, All operation

BRAMHALL, La Grange Place. ORS. WARMING IN.

onchmen, travelled to the wearer it is invaluable to - 3m.

EROUS.

MPOUND ands, who use it dai-revent baldness, and off, or become thin ; off, or become thin; I remove every aprom the hair, and to
and glossy state, yet
arances. The chief
edicated Compound,
g, and clarifying progethe action of the
oursging a reaction
y in the pulp, which
ying life and vigor
tes
and disposing the
nt use will preserve
he latest period of he latest period o B, 2 Milk, 2d dec

RDING. RED SEAMEN. MAN, REET, BOSTOR, senfaring brethre and is conducted of a will use his be-the public patrons; Aug. 4.

IOUSE EAMEN. (tf.)

rnbill. Mrs. L. M. Child. S.S. Foster. ner Case. OEMS.

TIONS.

s of the volume iblished at 25 Co cution; True CourSpring; Dedicator,
bolitionit; Te a:
1; Earthly Fane:
Guilities Prisoner;
O William Ledd
my First-Bern; Te
y of the same; On
irine of Philanthre
Time; Wornhin
Theodore Freierty and Slazer;
eting my Thirities
ty-fifth Year; Te
I India Emase; Te

The Poor Desc. Slava; To Slove, amphiet, 25 cents. Jewellers.

EBATOR. Alleghony;
West Gree
Thomas P.
Russelville;

Russelville;
Cos, Homorten
seph Fulton, Su
- Ahner G. Ki
- Lot Halmes,
wille; - A. Broo 11. GENERAL

of a newspaper son, and frank ould always bu credited.

From the New-York Tribune. Slavery -- The Evil -- The Remedy.

To the Editor :

And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? "Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever; that, considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest.—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.

Thomas Jefferson never thought of the absurdity of debating the question whether slavery be an evil, nor was he indulgent to the delusive idea that it would be perpetual. He reduced the subject to its certain elements: the master must liberate the slave, or the slave will exterminate the master. This conclusion is not weakened by the history of the past. The same color in the ancient republics enabled the state to use emencipation as a safety valve; yet notwithstanding the thorough amalga mation of the freed man with the free born, servil wars nearly extinguished by violence the noblest nations of antiquity; while no man dare say that slavery was not the secret cause of their ultimate ruin. But if 'His justice' should 'sleep forever,' and the tragedy so awfully predicted should never occur, still we must regard slavery as the greatest evil that Slavery is an evil to the slave, by depriving nearly

three millions of men of the best gift of God to man—liberty. I stop here—this is enough of itself to give us a full anticipation of the long catalogue of human wo, and physical, intellectual and moral Slavery is an evil to the master. It is utterly

subversive of the Christian religion. It violates the great law upon which that religion is based, and on account of which it vaunts its pre-uninenee.

It corrupts our offspring by necessary association with an abandoned and degraded race, ingrafting in the young mind and heart all the vices and none of

It is the source of indolence, and destructive of all industry, which in times past among the wise has ever been regarded as the first friend of religion, morality and happiness. The poor despise labor, be-cause slavery makes it degrading. The mass of

slaveholders are idlers.

It is the mother of ignorance. The system of Common Schools has not succeeded in a single slave State. Slavery and Education are natural ene-mies. In the free States, one in 53, over 21 years, is unable to read and write: In the slave States, one in 13.3 is unable to write and read!

It is opposed to Literature even in the educated classes. Noble aspirations and true glory depend upon virtue and good to man. The constant injustice of slavery hangs as a millstone about the necks of the sons of genius, and will not let them up!

It is destructive of all mechanical excellence The free States build ships and steam cars for the nations of the world—the slave States import the handles of their axes—these primitive tools of the architect. The educated population will not work at all—the uneducated must work without science, and of course without skill. If there be a giver amount of mechanical genius among a people, it is of necessity developed in proportion as a whole or part of the population are educated. In the slave States, the small portion educated is incrt.

It is antagonistic to the Fine Arts. Creations of

beauty and sublimity are embodiments of the soul's imaginings: the fountain must surely be pure and placid whence these glorious and immortal and lovely images are reflected. Liberty has ever been the mother of the arts.

1 retards Population and Wealth. Compare New-York and Virginia. Tempessee and Ohio. States of

York and Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio-States of equal natural advantages and equal ages. The Wealth of the free States is in a much greater ra-Wealth of the free States is in a much greater ratio, even superior to that of the slave States, than the population of the free is greater than that of the slave States. The Manufactures of the slave se compared with those of the free States, are as I to 4, nearly, as is shown by statistics. I consider the accumulation of wealth in a less ratio.

It impoverishes the soil and defaces the loveliest features of nature. Washington advises a friend to remove from Pennsylvania to Virginia—saying that cheap lands in Virginia were as good as the dear lands in Pennsylvania to remove a superior service.

cheap lands in Virginia were as good as the dear lands in Pennsylvania, and anticipating the abolition of slavery, would be more productive. His anticipations have perished—slavery still existe the wild brier and the red fox are now there the field

growth and the inhabitants!

It induces national poverty. Slaves consu more and produce less than freemen. Hence illusive wealth, prodigality and bankruptcy, without the capability of bearing adversity or recovering from its influence: then come despair, dishonor and crime. It is an evil to the free laborer, by forcing him by It is an evil to the free laborer, by forcing him by the laws of competition—supply and demand—to work for the wages of the slave, food and shelter. The poor, in the slave States, are the most destitute native population in the United States. It sustains the public sentiment in favor of the deadly affray and the due!—those relies of a barba-

rous age.
It is the mother and the nurse of Lynch law, thich I regard as the most horrid of all crimes, not even excepting parricide, which ancient legislators If all the blood thus shed in the in the legal code. South could be gathered together, the horrid image which Emmett drew of the cruelty of his judges, would grow pale in view of this greater terro

Where all these evils exist, how can Liberty, Constitutional Liberty, live? No indeed, it cannot, and has not existed in conjunction with slavery. are but nominal freemen, for though born to all the privileges known to the Constitution and the laws, written and prescriptive, we have seen struck down with the leaden hand of slavery, the most glorious with the leaden hand of stavery, the linest grand-banner that freedom ever bore in the face of man— 'Trial by Jury—Liberty of Speech and of the Press.' The North may be liable to censure in Congress for freedom of speech—may lose the privileges of the Post-Office and the Right of Petition, and perhaps yet be free—but we of the land of slavery are ourselves slaves! Alas for the hypocritical cry of liberty and slaves! Alas for the hypocritical cry of liberty and equality which demagogues sound forever in our cars! The Declaration of Independence comes back from all nations, not in notes of triumph and self-elation, but thundering in our ears the everlasting lie—making us infidels in the great world of Freedom—raising up to ourselves idols of wood and stone, inscribed with the name of Deity, where the invisible and true God can never dwell. The blood of the heroes of '76 has been shed in vain. The just expectations of Hamilton and Franklin and Sherman and Morris and Adams of the North, are betrayed by the continuance of slavery. The fond anticipations of Washington and Jefferson and Madison and Mason of the South, have not been realized. ison and Mason of the South, have not been realized.

The great experiment of Republican Government has not been fairly tested. If the Union should not has not been rairly tested. If the Union should not be perpetual, nor the American name be synonymous with that of liberty in all coming time, Slavery is at once the cause, the crime, and the avenger! Are we indeed of that vaunted Saxon blood,

which no dangers can appal, no obstacles obstruct, and shall we sit with shivering limbs and dewy feet by the running stream, with innne features and stolid gaze, expecting this flood of evile to flow past, leaving the channel dry? We who can conquer all things else, shall we be here only subdued, ingloriously whispering with white lips, There is no remedy? Are the fowls free in the wide heavens, the fishes secure in the depths of the ocean, the beasts untrammeled in the forest wilds, and shall man only, man formed in the image of Deity, the heir of in rtality, be doomed to hopeless servitude? Yes,

there is a remedy.

There is one of four consequences to which slavery inevitably leads: A cont very inevitably leads; A continuance of the present relative position of the master and the slave, both as to numbers, intelligence and physical power; Or an extermination of the blacks; Or an extermination of the whites; Or emancipation and removal, or emancipation and a community of interests between the races,

The present relative position between the blacks es (even if undisturbed by external influences, which we cannot hope) cannot long continue.
Statistics of numbers show that in the whole slave
States, the black increases on the white population.
The dullest eye can also see that the African, by The dullest eye can also see that the African, by association with the white race, has improved in intellect, and by being transferred to a temperate clime, and forced to labor and throw off the indolence of his native land, he is increased in physical power; while the white, by the same reverse of laws, is retrograding in the same respects. Slavery, then, cannot remain for ever as it is. That the black race will be exterminated seems hardly probable from the above reflections, and because the great mass of human passions will be in favor of the in-

crease of the slaves ad infinitum. Pride, love of power, blind avarice, and many other passions are for it, and against it only fear in the opposite scale. We are forced, therefore, to the conclusion, that the slave population must increase till there is no retreat but in the extermination of the whites. Athens, Spar-ta, Sicily, and Rome nearly, Hayti in modern times,

The negative of the second proposition, then, establishes the third, unless we avail ourselves of the last—emancipation. If my reasoning and facts be correct, there is not a sane mind in all the South who would not agree with me, that if we can be saved from the first named evils, by all means emancipate. Emancipation is entirely safe. Sparta and Athens turned the slaves by thousands into freedom with asfety, who fought bravely for their common country. During the Revolution, many emancipated slaves did good service in the cause of liberty. We learn from Mr. Gurney and other sources to be relied upon, that British West India emancipation has been entirely successful, and productive of none of those evils which were so pertinaciously foretold by interested pro-slavery men. The British have regiments of black men, who make fine soldiers—protectors, not enemies of the empire. But above all, I rely not upon sound a priori reasoning only, but rather upon actual experience. There are in the United States, by the last census, 386,265 free disease, 170,758 of whom are in the free, the remainder in the slave States. There are also 2,485,145 slaves—so that in fact about one sixth of the whole black race in America are already free! No danger or evil consequence has ensued from the residence of these 386,265 freedmen among us. Who then will be so absurd as to contend that the liberation of the other five-sixths will endanger the safety or happinose of the whites? Irrepeat, then, that emancipation must either be by the voluntary consent of the masters, or by force of law. I regard voluntary emancipation as the most probable, the west devalled as the most probable, the contends of the contends of the masters or by force of law. I regard voluntary emancipation as the most probable, the The negative of the second proposition, then, es-tablishes the third, unless we avail ourselves of the

Emancipation must either be by the voluntary consent of the masters, or by force of law. I regard voluntary emancipation as the most probable, the most desirable, and the most practicable. For the slaveholding landholder would not be less rich in great love for Ireland and her oppressed childre while he is sundaying the heavest either of the consequence, the enhancement of the value of the land would compensate for the loss in slaves. A comparison of the price of lands of equal quality suffering poor? No! I have no faith in such men: consevence, the enhancement of the value of the land would compensate for the loss in slaves. A comparison of the price of lands of equal quality in the free and slave States will prove this conclusively. If, however, by force of law—the law having once sanctioned slaves as property, the great principle which is recognized by all civilized governments, that private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation, dictates that slaves should not be liberated without the consent of the masters, or without paying an equivalent to the owners. Under the sanction of law, one man invests the proceeds of his labor in slaves, another in land; in the course of time, it becomes necessary to the common weal to buy up the lands for redistribution or culture in common—how should the tax be laid? Of course upon lands, slaves and personal property—in a word, upon the whole property of the slaveholder and the non-slaveholder, that slaves should be taken and emancipated, then by the same legitimate course of reasoning, the whole property of the State should be taxed for the purpose. If emancipation shall take place by force of law—the law of Congress? Let Congress abolish slavery wherever she has jurisdiction—in the military the better. law of Congress? Let Congress abolish slavery wherever she has jurisdiction—in the military places, in the territories, and on the high seas, and in the District of Columbia, if the contracts of cession with Virginia and Maryland allow. I lay down the broad rule, that Congress should do no more for the perpetuation of slavery than she is apecially bound to do. The debates in the Federal Convention are whether the contract of the wide world. tion prove, that the free States did not intend to assume the responsibilities of slavery. In the language of Roger Sherman and others, they could not acknowledge the right of 'property in man.' There is then no moral obligation in the Union to sustain the rights of the South in slaves, except only they are morally bound to regard the contract with they are morally bound to regard the contract with the South, and in the construction of that contract, the presumption in all cases of doubt is in favor of Liberty. On the contrary, the United States are morally bound, by all means consistent with the Constitution, to extinguish slavery. The word slave is not used in the Constitution, because the promises of all the southern members of the Convention led of all the southern members of the Convention led to final emancipation, and a making above or will hands induced the expulsion of the word from the Charter of Human Liberty. I cannot agree that there is any law superior to that of the Federal Constitution. It is the part of Christians to model

itself. If a case ever arises where conscience dictates a different doctrine—that the penalty of the law is rather to be borne than its prescriptions obeyed—then also there arises at the same time a case where the sufferer must look to God only for approbation and sustainment—he has passed from all appeal to mankind. I dissent, then, from the ultra anti-slavery and the ultra pro-slavery men. I cannot join the North in the violation of the Constitution—I cannot stand by the South in asking the moral sanction of the North; nor do I regard it as a breach of the constitutional compact that she should seek a higher grade of civ-ilization by using all legal means for the entire ex-pulsion of slavery in the United States. Congress naving no power over slavery in the States, the States, each one for itself, where its Constitution does not forbid, certainly has and should exercise the power of purchase and emancipation. In Kentucky, the Constitution forbids the Legislature to We must therefore look to a Convention, or that which I most hope, to voluntar emancipation. Enlightened self-interest, humani and religion, are moving on with slow yet irresistib force to that final result. Let the whole North in

should prevail, the confusion of religious interpreta-

tants, and Fourierists and Mormonites and Miller-ites and Shakers, all are concentrated into one na-

tion, it would be subversive of all governmental ac-tion, if each sect should set up a Divine code as

understands it,' superior to the Constitution

of all men, who is no respecter of persons, and whose laws are not violated with impunity by individuals nor by States, move us to be just, happy and free. more by States, move us to be just, happy and free. May that spirit which has eternally consecrated in the admiration of men. Salamis and Marathon, and selves released from obligation to obey them'—which Bunker's Hill and Yorktown, inspire our hearts, till the glorious principles of seventy-six shall be fully vindicated, and throughout the land shall be established, 'Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, and throughout the land shall be catable in phraseology.

S. M. Booth. It is a principle of common law, as all Jurists teach, and as Judge McLean of the Supreme that the same of Yan Lautt, has recently decided, nor by States, move us to be May that spirit which has e

Lexington, Ky. Nov. 1843.

The Annexation of Texas.

ish government, which if carried into effect might be highly detrimental to the interests of the United States. It was represented that certain accredited agents of the British government were working with might and main to effect the abolition of slavery in mombers of churches of this State. fears and the cupidity of the South have been made. TING EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, in order, on one hand, to serve the views of certain dishonest politicians in this country, and, on the other hand, TO FRIGHTEN THE yielding one jot or tittle.

Remarks of J. N. Buffam, of Lynn,

Ma. Passident:

The gentleman in the gallery (Mr. Tucker) complains that professional men have attempted to force their opinious upon the meeting. I rise to say a word, not as a professional man, nor as a mechanic, (although I belong to the latter class,) but as a man having a deep interest in this question. Nor do I wish to force my opinions upon any, farther than that the slavery of the blacks in the modern lines, that the slavery of the blacks in the modern, is more dangerous than the slavery of the whites in the ancient system: then, the intelligent slave was incorporated into the high caste of quondam masters, an eternal safety-valve, which yet did not save from explosions eminently disastrous.

My friend Mr. O'Brien charges us with a want

the better.

I close these remarks by pledging myself, that I

From the Voice of Freedom. Proceedings at Fancuit Hall.

The reported speeches delivered at the ab named meeting are well worth reading. Let the people of this and of the old world reciprocate the labors of each other, in pleading for humanity, and the thread which has twice been severed, will soon become 'a three fold cord,' which 'cannot easily be broken.' Wm. Lloyd Garrison was chosen Chairman of the meeting. A few years ago, and he was led through the streets of Boston and lodged in jail, to prevent the infuriated mob from taking his life, o prevent the intilitated most from taking in the pocusion occupied so strong ground against slavery. Inow, he can say pretty hard things against lavery, and no one dares to molest him. A few years ago, and 'Old Faneuil Hall' was too sacred to place in which to hold fanatical meetings! But now a thundering anti-slavery response to 'Old Ireand's' remonstrance against her sons supporting dayery, does not describe the walls of this ancient. Constitution. It is the part of Christians to model human laws after the Divine code; but the law in the present state of light from on High, must be paramount to the Bible itself. If any other practice how a thundering anti-stavery to-pulse to con-land's' remonstrance against her sons supporting slavery, does not desecrate the walls of this ancient gathering place! Glorious change! Within a year or two, this old 'Cradle of Liberty' has been many mes used for rocking the child, human freedom lay the time soon come, when the pioneer nurses f this 'cast away' shall have put away their feelings sufferable. In the country where Jews, Christians and Infidels, and Deists and Catholics and Protes-

COMMUNICATIONS

of animosity towards each other, and when all shall see eye to eye, in their efforts to advance the true principles of freedom throughout this land, and the whole world.

[Reported for the Liberator.] Clerical and Lay Convention in Middletown. [CONCLUDED]

AFTERNOON SESSION. The fifth resolution, as amended by the comm

especting laws, constitutions, and governments which a violation of the laws of God, was taken up. Reg I. Atwater I wish to have the Conver idopt careful language, so that those brethren who we stood aloof from us, may be encouraged to unit with us. For this Convention to declare such laws and constitutions void, is to take very high ground. It sounds had, startles our southern brethren, and impresses the northern people unfavorably. Such naked

larations are harsh and unwise. Rev. G. W. Perkins. The resolution does not de lare the government to be void, but such laws and portions of the constitution as are in violation of God's mass, in conjunction with the patriotic of the South, withdraw the moral sanction and legal power of the laws. It has been declared, 'that what the law de Union from the sustainment of slavery; then our clares to be properly is properly.' Such laws should existence as a people with undivided interests may be disobeyed. I hold that all rightful laws should be observed and obeyed, but when they enforce the right the consummated.

May the Ruler of all nations, the common Father of property in human beings, every person should re-

Rev. Mr. Colton. I move that the words, are void.

Court, in the case of Van Lautt, has recently decided, that an agreement to do an act against natural right is null, and that any contract that rests upon such a basis For some time past the papers have alluded, in is void. In the proposed amendment, we declare our very confident terms, to a plot, said to be hatching own duty merely; while in the original draft, we declare the Prist declare that it is wrong for the proposed while if containing the proposed amendment, we declare our own duty merely; while in the original draft, we declare the duty of all. It declares that it is wrong for

Rev. Mr. Mills. Whatever may be said and don

Texas—that a project was on foot that would end in | Rev. N. Colver. Here is a great principle involved. of that country to the list of Brit- No fetter operates more effectually against the antish provinces; and the most urgent-appeals to the slavery cause, than the slaveholding clause in the When we put forth a resolution, derears and the cupialty of the South have been made, with the declaration that the most fearful danger is impending. It has been hinted that the correspon-claring such laws and clauses to be null and void, we dence and documents developing this awful plot, are utter a great truth, and I hope it will produce its de-to form the ground upon which President Tyler is sired effect. Before God, all laws and compacts which to form the ground upon which President Tyler is sired effect. Before God, all laws and compacts which to propose the annexation of Texas, and that they will be published with the annual message. It is now stated on the authority of a highly respectable journal in New-Orleans which was unwittingly made provider, that such resolutions produce an unfavorable impression should have no weight. Our object is not the instrument of creating the alarm in the first impression should have no weight. Our object is not place, that it is satisfied all this clamor has been to win mun, but to stand in God's truth; and men raised PRINCIPALLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF CREA- that are not ready to do that, would be an injury t

country, and, on the other hand, TO FRIGHTEN THE NORTH INTO AN EFFORT IN FAVOR OF THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE UNION, FOR THE BENEFIT TO F SCHEMERS AND SPECULATORS IN TEXAS. It regards all the reports respecting the alleged plot 'as completely without foundation as can be well imagined.' This is not the first instance where Capt. Tyler has been humbugged.

nies of our cause make use of such resolutions to im- | you . And now, since we have east off the offensive onir our influence. Let us avoid, so far as we can, character of our cause, where do we find those wh doing anything that will excite unnecessary prejudice.

In the Windham County Association, there were but two ministers who voted in favor of this Convention, Surely, they should entertain some respect for our and those two are the only ones from that association feelings to attend it. Our hrethren there, whom we have pressed so hard to act, would be surprised to see us feeling should be entertained here, that there are two tolding back here.

Rev. Mr. Jennings offered an amendment to the

the language of one of the Judges of the Supreme be allowed to learn our anti-slavery alphabet, before Court.

Court.

Judge was acting in his judicial capacity. We have well the steps we take. We wish to adopt new measures no such power to declare a law or Constitution null ares, peculiar to ourselves. and void !

ed law is null and void. Thus thought Daniel and the (call to order.) What will be the impression on the three Hebrews. Every martyr thinks so, and tramples public mind, if these resolutions are published, with down all wicked laws, instead of conforming to them. the protest of christian ministers appended to them? And shall this Christian Convention refuse to declare I wish they might be published as having been the ts convictions by setting aside this resolution?

subject of discussion, without adopting them. Let the
The Chair substituted Mr. Colton's amendment, address go forth as the unanimous expression of the its convictions by setting aside this resolution?

which resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Mills. I wish to know if the resolutions which have been adopted by this Convention are to are here. be published. If they are, then some of the ministers of this Convention will feel it their duty to enter their first threw the apple of discord into this Convention protest against the one relating to communion with slaveholders. If I should give my assent to such a tionists, and those who are not technical abolition resolution, I should, to be consistent, have to go home, and commence discipline with mombers of my church, and exclude them from communion, who are not restood, as some appear to have apprehended my respecifie for the sin of slavery. I hope they will not
marks. I had no desire to exclude any member of sponsible for the sin of slavery. I hope they will not be published. What good will it do? I wish that some one in his wisdom, or in the wisdom which is from on high, would offer a motion. If they are not for this Convention. I am in an unfortunate preconsidered, modified, or not published, there are tion. The resolution was adopted during my several ministers who will feel it to be their duty to sence. I am opposed to the resolution, and, as a min withdraw from the Convention. Those who voted ister of a church which extends from Maine to Mis for the address were not required, in so doing, to suc- sissippi, I must enter my protest against it, if it is to rifice any principle. We who oppose the resolution annot yield our assent to it, without compromising our principles-we ought not to be compelled to enter our protest against it, and publish it, which we shall, if the resolution is published in its present form. Rev. Mr. Colver. The yeas and pays on the res

lution can be taken and published, which would shew that those brethren did not endorse it. Rev. Mr. Jones, from South Glastenbury. I am no

satisfied with my apprehensions of the objects of this Convention. I suppose it would be composed princi-pally of ministers, who were to assemble to counsel with each other respecting their personal duties, and to unite in the adoption of some general principles. I had not the most remote idea that we were to adopt resolutions to publish to the world. If I had voted for the resolution which this Convention has adopted, and should live it out, I should be under the necessit of commencing a discipline with members of my own church, and close my pulpit against ministers of my own denomination, because the resolution specifies those who hold slaves and countenance slavery. I believe in the doctrine of expediency. I believe slavery, in the abstract, to be sinful; but how to get rid of the evil is the question! I am unwilling to say that every man who sustains any relation to that system is a wrong-doer, or that, omitting to oppose the system, it is giving countenance to it. Rev. Mr. Ayers. Some of our brethren appear to

ridden, which were constantly jumping at something, I could not tell what. Neither can I see any thing for our brethren to be so much startled at. Each one is left to go away as free as he came. But the prin ciple of do-nothing will certainly accomplish nothing for the slave All that is proposed for us to do is to try to influence our brethren aright. We have proposed no coercive measures. We ask of them to do no more than to preach the gospel, and apply it. I ground, I think is wrong. If they enter their protes believe anti-slavery to be a part of the gospel, and that no minister can neglect to apply it with impu nity. I hope this question will soon be disposed of. I have come forty miles in order to do some good, and I want to have something accomplished

W. H. Burleigh. I move that the manner in which

each resolution passed be published. That will obviate the necessity of a protest from those brethren. Rev. L. Crocker. I consider that it would be a

act of injustice to those brothren to publish the reso lutions as the sentiments of the Convention. Son did not vote at all : others for them, and others against them. I wish that we may all feel disposed to harpelled to send forth any protest with the resolutions, but shall, if they are published in their present form, put forth my disclaimer when I think proper. The first resolution, declaring that the Bible opposes slavery, I consider not sound philosophy. Likewise the last one, respecting fugitive slaves, with the text of scripture appended to it, ' Thou shalt not deliver unto is master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee; he shall dwell with thee, even among you,' &c. betrays a want of correct taste to thus apply cripture. If I did not feel disposed to yield to the fugitive the very best place I was possessed of, I should want the privilege of sending him on to Can

A. F. Williams. It appears that the business of this Convention now is to undo what it has done for the two days it has been sitting. Those brethren, who do not wish to have their names appear with the resolutions, can erase them from the roll. (Several they are attached to the call)

S. M. Booth. Brother Williams has expressed the feelings of many members of this Convention. I hope we shall not now go backward. Very many voted that, while the demon of oppression is endeavoring for the adoption of the address, with the understanding that it would be modified by this resolution, who otherwise would not have given to it and that one of the results will be, the striking of their assent. If the resolutions are reconsidered and the shackles of your three millions of slaves-ay, be modified, I think the address should likewise be re-considered. Let us not now begin to retrace our steps.

We are here in a curious position—the State trials considered. Let us not now begin to retrace our steps. Rather let our motto be, 'Nulla vestigia retrorsum'no footsteps backward. Rev. Mr. Jones. I cannot conceive that any ben-

of these resolutions. On the contrary, much hurt Peace friends in England are coming out well-pro-I think will grow out of such an act. In reply to bro. testing against the employment of military force in Ayers-horses sometimes start for two reasons-for Ireland and Wales, and urging that justice should the want of light, and from too much light. I hope take the place of the bayonet. I hope the people are the proceedings will not be published.

v. L. Atwater. I regretted at the time the resolution was under discussion, that I could not have at opportunity to utter my protest against it; but, owing to the rush of speakers to obtain the floor, I was com- his love to thee and thine. He looks in tolerably pelled to keep silence. The address partially reconciled me to have the resolution remain as it is, as it can. His mission to this side of the Atlantic will do would thereby be greatly modified. But, after con-much good. The prejudices which were rife against sulting with my brothren around me, and ascertaining him, in some quarters, too, are, I am glad to say, giv their feelings, I fel: it to be my duty to enter my pro-test against it, unless it can be reconsidered. Their principles, of the universal brotherhood of man, a test against it, unless it can be reconsidered. feelings must be respected; and I now notify this Con- winning converts by thousands; though many of th vention, that, unless this resolution can be modified, convinced will not openly acknowledge it. this will be an end of ministerial influence for this great and holy cause! If the ministers cannot be brought have the most cheering accounts of the stability of into the cause, there is but very little prospect that it the Irish people: indeed, in the country parts, it is will succeed !!

bearing our testimony against slavery; and now and, if so, justice must speedily be done them. But those who have thus far borne the burden and heat well may the sons of Ireland mourn over her many of the day, in this cause, are asked to yield up all they wrongs. She is and long has been an oppressed and have done, and concede every thing to those who have thus far done nothing but to throw obstacles in our riority of moral over physical force, her days of oppath. I think such persons are in an unenviable dilemma. Some have said to us, "We cannot go with you, on account of your offensive measures nod ultraisms; when you cast them off, we will unite wit

Rev. Dr. Porter. I think it is unfortunate that any parties in this Convention. I hope we shall act her onionaly.

Pardon Brown. I fully concur in the centiments amendment, which was lost.

S. M. Booth. Lam surprised that this Convention expressed by the Chair. We are not assembled as of ministers and Christians are not ready to repeat even an organized body, but as a christian body. We should Rev. Mr. Mills. We should bear in mind, that the to pass over the ground too fast. We should consider

Rev. Mr. Mills. If we can be composed, and are S. M. Bopth. The Judge only declared a general possessed with the spirit of Christ, we may yet comprinciple; it is their inherent immorality which makes together. We are now a divided Convention. One party opposed to the resolutions, composed of such
Levi Gale. Every Christian feels that every wickministers as Smith, Jones, Atwater, Colton, and— Convention. The resolutions are not the expres sions of the ministers of this State; but few of

S. M. Booth. The gentleman from Middleburg ists-against which I protested at the time.

Rev. Mr. Atwater. I did not intend to be unde the Convention.

Rev. E. E. Griswold. My name was in the cal for this Convention. I am in an unfortunate pobe published in its present form.

D. G. Platt, from Washington. I am opposed to

econsideration. I shall consider such an act equivaient to a rejection of the resolution. I consider the resolution of greater importance than all the other which have been adopted. I am a member of a church that sustains a minister who says he will admit slave holders into his pulpit, and to his communion. wish to have the resolution pass, that its influence coming from this body of ministers and Christians may be felt by that church. [The Chair. Do you

feel it to be your duty to withdraw from that church? No. I do not, at present. N. Colver. I wish to ask the President, if he would commune with slaveholders?

The Chair. I am not now prepared to answer

D. G. Platt. Abolitionists throughout the State, an especially in Litchfield county, have been waiting with great anxiety for the action of this Convention Threats have been made, that, if these resolutions are mind that a secession may take place from another quarter. Many are waiting to see what the churches will do, and are inquiring if it is not their duty to se cede from pro-slavery churches. They will not b hasty, but are thinking-and the action of this Con vention will help them to decide their duty. They are looking to the action of this body to see if there be very much affrighted-like some horses I have is any hope that the ministers and churches will re

form.

Levi Gale. The simile of a ladder has been intro duced here, and one gentleman (Rev. Mr. Crocker, spoke of 'all the rounds above where the ministers studd being rotten.' I have before said, that, to accommodate the ministers, I was willing to stand on the lower rounds. And now for them to back out. after we have consented to unite with them on their against the resolutions, so we may against the address Rev. E. E. Griswold. The ministers placed t watch over the churches are especially interested i this subject, and their feelings should be respected situated as they are. If the resolution cannot be re-

ventions. A. F. Williams. I fully appreciate the remark and feelings of the Rev. Mr Griswold, inasmuch a ne is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The resolution was reconsidered.

Wm. H. Burleigh moved to append to the pream ble, the resolution passed on this subject at the Far mington Convention-to wit, 'That we hold no such colonisation relation or fellowship with slaveholders as shall imply approbation of slavery '-which was adopted, and the Convention adjourned, sine die.

. The mountain labored, and brought forth a mouse

State of Things in Ireland.

Some time has clapsed since we have been per nitted to see the handwriting of our worthy Dublin correspondent, RICHARD ALLEN; but the following note from him, received by the last steamer, contains multum in parvo, and we must publish it, though it was intended only for our own perusal. Countless cheers for teetotal, freedom-loving Ireland !

Dunlis, 11th mo. 18, 1843.

My DEAR GARRISON: I snatch up my pen at the last hour, to tell the how glad I am to hear that the invalids are again pretty well restored to health, and that thou art again n thy editorial chair, nerved with fresh strength and vigor from thy short respite. For myself, I am hopeful as ever for the good cause. I see everywher to exalt himself, a counter spirit is now rapidly gain ing ground, which will ere long have the mastery

occupying our law courts almost altogether. I believe, however, the government will be foiled, and that the cause of true freedom will receive a powerfu efit will be derived to our cause by the publication impetus from the wretched attempt to defeat it. The rapidly learning the lesson, too, that

War is a game, which, were the people wise,

Henry C. Wright is amongst us again. He desire good health, and we will try and keep him so, if we principles, of the universal brotherhood of man, are

Temperance, I am glad to say, is still onward. We J. W. North. We came here for the purpose of is becoming a settled ingredient in the little is becoming a settled ingredient in the Irish character down-trodden nation; but if once she learns the supepression are numbered. Farewell!

In haste, Affectionately thine,
RICHARD ALLEN.

THE LIBERAT

BOSTON:

Resolved,

ed and instr

ces of this

e friends

or his zealou brow of slave

c. C. Burl

ored to am

ny, which w

Resolved,

ecuniary lib

onsistency to

ionists now

ly, which, i

Supported ings, H. Gr nore, Thos.

The follows, H.

is, Gertruc

Resolved,

roducts of

ly pays, co

ystem of sla suse to ab-artakers in

ghteousnos ctively bu

Before tal

9 o'clock

THURSDA

as discusso

A. Collin

The resoluter of the

8. S. Fos

Resolved.

prove the

halitionists

ay have hold the Li onduct of

a large u

J. M. Mc

Resolved

terpreted i regard to th reflection u

The subs

Thos. Ca

dopted : Resolved

the present sure the pa and that, h

nd not de

ishes and

rithdraw !

J. A. Co

Wherea

nti-Slave

was made ad amour

its pul

atil the

end the

Laid o

The fo

Resolv

espond

ion for

quire t

ie Con

ves.

Thos

Thos. S.

Adopted Resol

hrough to call n

and the

Resol

ciety.

vention

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER Decennial Mesting at Philade Special meeting of the Ameri ng at its earl. icty, held pursuant to a last canual meeting of the Society The Conve Resolved,

Universalist church in Philadelph December, 1843 The meeting was called to order by Kim. The President, Wm. bloyd (

ent, Robert Purvis, one of the v took the chair.

took the chair.

Thomas Earle, Lindley Coster, Richard
David Lee, Child were chosen Vice-Proje
L. Junes, Was. A. White, Mary Grey, Eliza Hambleton, Secretaries,

The President stated the object of the on the celebration of the 10th anging ciety's formation, and expressed the business that should come be would be transacted in love and har eluded by congratulating the friends of the progress of their principles within years, and hoped before ten years new years, and nopen usings ion years new laby, our country would be free indeed as in name, and that our soil would so loan ted by the presence of a tyrant or a slare

The Declaration of Sentiments, stop Convention in 1833, was read by Wn, A after which, the following resolution was C. C. Burleigh: C. Burleign:
Resolved, That the experience of the

Resolved, I hat the experience of daper years has given abundant cause for confiner-great principles announced in this city in wa as the basis of the organization of this Social as the mass of the Squarection of the So giant evil which we then banded togethe by their promulgation.

It was supported by the mover, Frederick

Thomas Earle, Wm. A. White, Lucroin Henry Grew, and unanimously adopted.

The following persons were appointed a committee : J. M. McKim, C. C. Barleigh, Lucretia Mott, George Bradburn, Frederick B. H. Gny, David L. Child, S. S. Foster, Sar Samuel D. Hastings, and Wm. Whipper. The business committee reported the

Resolved, That this Society reiters put forth at its last annual meeting, that a toration from pro slavery parties and neuto the speedy triumph of our came. Supported by S S. Foster, and laid on the

motion of Thomas Earle, to allow the par resolution inviting all persons present, and be present at our meetings, to take parting sions; which was unanimously adopted. The Convention adjourned to meet a bil o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The resolution under discussion at the class forning session, was taken up, and the ontinued by D. L. Child, George Endler Burleigh, S. S. Foster, and C. C. Gardner. olution was laid on the table, to allow the age nent of the following committee, to proper dress to the abolitionists: Thomas Earle, 8.8,Far D. L. Child, Lucretia Mott, and Wm. A. White. After a report from the business commi-Convention adjourned to half-past 9 o'clock, Toe

MORNING SESSION.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5. The Convention met al our to which it adjourned. The resolution discussion vesterday was taken from the table smended by dropping the words, 'a total separ and inserting a "withdrawal of support and fels ship." The resolution was then discussed by Grew, L. Mott, George Bradburn, Wm. L. In: Frederick Douglass, and Pliny E. Chase.

D. L. Child moved further to amond, by after the word 'sects,' 'and all association every kind.' J. M. McKim moved that the resi e laid on the table, and the resolutions repo the business committee, in relation to the like party, be made the order of the day at 3 o'clock afternoon. Pending the discussion of this man the Convention adjourned to meet at half-put

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention again met, and reserved the fi ussion on the resolution under discussion during morning. A substitute was offered by 8. 8. Feet restoring the resolution to its original meaning. was discussed by the mover, H. Grew, and Thus Enrle. The su sion continued on the original resolution as ements by D. L. Child. The discussion was supendel allow the passage of a motion to limit the remain each speaker to fifteen minutes' duration ack. The resolution was then referred to the besides one

The following resolution was then takes up: Resolved, That we earnestly exhort all shell ists not to be seduced into the support of any confi date for any office, connected with any legislation the pretext that such candidate is far right of petition for freemen, or opposed to it mission of Texas, or to the encroachments ern elaveholders on northern rights, inamuch at questions, taken altogether, are of slight imports in comparison with the great question of sizes self; and we therefore recommend that such a dates receive no support, directly or in abolitionists, unless they publicly and use avow themselves favorable to the abroga laws and constitutional provisions, which aid of public officers, or private citizens, for the taining of human beings in a state of slavery.

Discussed by T. Earle, G. Bradbura, D. L. Can W. A. White, and Samuel Aaron, and then adopt The Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock, Well day morning. Monning Session.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6. The Conven oted that no person be permitted to speak mon once on any question, until all others have an nity to speak, and that they be limited to ten and

The business committee asked leave to mil the resolutions concerning Liberty party, was granted, and they reported the following the Resolved, That neither this Society, nor it

organ, will undertake to prescribe or rec its members, what course of political action the pursue, further than that they vote for none not come up to the standard indicated in the large ing resolution; nor will we condemn or opposite mode of political action, which shall be ose

With that standard.

It was supported by J. M. McKim, G. Bridgeth.

Aaron, T. L. Cavender, W. A. White, S. S. Fest.

S. D. Hastinga, F. Douglass, Edwin Tussell, F. Ech.

Pales, Charles Peleg Clark, T. W. Langhorn, Isaac N. Hebn Grew, C. C. Burleigh, and Lucretia Mot, and posed by D. L. Child and J. A. Collins. J. A. Collins moved to amend the resol

ing it read, that this Society will not undertain prescribe to its members, &c. Supported by the mover, C. L. Remond, C. C. Burleigh, and Supported by the mover, C. L. Remond, C. C. Burleigh, and Supported by the mover, C. L. Remond, C. C. Burleigh, and Supported by the suppor Pugh, and opposed by John Thomas, James Len Thomas Earle moved to amend by adding, and and Eli Dillon.

we respectfully recommend to our Executarities and editor the pursuing a similar comm. was negatived.

The discussion returned to the first anesde

which was supported by L. Coates. The pro-

form.
following resolution was then adopted:

AFTERSOON SESSION.

following resolution:

hick was carried.

nons and pledges.

The Convention came together. Thos. Earle of

of this Society, and report them to the meet-

red, That the thanks of this Society, and of

neads or nonmarry and posters throughout the

is zualous and persevering efforts for the over

used by L. Aaron and W. A. White. Laid on

C. Burleigh moved that at the close of the pre-

con, the Convention adjourn sine die. It was to amend by resolving to have a session Thurs-

business committee reported the following

ved. That the exigencies of the cause, and the

nies of the Society, require a more enlarged

lary liberality on the part of its friends, and the

with the sentiments expressed, and resolu-

and at this meeting, demands that the aboli-

is now present should set an example of liberal-

which, if followed by others elsewhere, will lead

all discharge of the whole duty we owe on this

ed by J. M. McKlin, D. L. Child, S. D. Has

H. Grew, J. A. Collins, L. Mott, Hiram L. Gil-

The following committee, viz: W. A. White, B

Jones, Howard Gilbert, S. D. Hastings, E. M. Da-

Grew offered the following resolution:

ertrade Burleigh, were appointed to receive

ved, That whereas the pecuniary profit on the ets of slave labor, which the consumer volunta-

slavery, those professed abolitionists who

abstain from the use of those products, are

in the sins of this abominable system of un-

usness and oppression, and are actually and ef-

y building up what they pretend to destroy.

Before taking the question, the meeting adjourn

THESDAY, Dec. 7. The first business before th

ention was, the free produce resolution, which

tion was laid on the table, and made the

discussed by H. Grew, D. L. Child, Mary Grew

olved. That while our views of the transfer

Emancipator remain unchanged, and we cordially

ove the course of the Standard in laying the facts

ected with that transaction before the public, that

mists who have recently come into the ranks

lave a full understanding of them, we do not

the Liberty party, as a body, responsible for the

oct of Mr. Leavitt and his condjutors, in as much

arge majority of the party had no part in the se-

on, and totally repudiate the intolerant spirit and

M. McKim moved the following substitute :

Resolved, That no action of this Society is to be in

meted into an implication of a change of views in

nd to the transfer of the Emancipator, or the leas

or of the Standard, in the part he has taken it

The substitute, with the original, after a few r

s from the mover, were both laid on the table.

The Cavender offered the following, which wa

Resolved, That this Society, in its action during

present Convention, has had no intention to cen

that baring the fullest confidence in his integrity

shes and instructions, we hereby request him to

hdraw his resignation of the editorship, tendered

was, at the annual meeting of the American

us made to liquidate the debt of that Society, which

amounted to about \$2500; and whereas, the debt

months, while the Executive Committee have

reduced its expenditures, and practised the

st possible economy in the administration of its

a; and whereas, this debt rests upon the shoul-

sof a few individuals, entirely incompetent to bear

of this meeting especially, have a desire to a

Bly towards their servants, the Executive Commit

in effort will be made to liquidate this debt be-

new ones are contracted; and whereas, if the

ided is wanted by the American abolitionists, the

as will be forth-coming to sustain the Committee

publication; and whereas, it is unjust to the

ors of the American Society, to the cause of the

and to the abolitionists, to contract new debts.

ican Anti-Slavery Society be instructed to sus-

publication of the Standard, after the issuing

old ones are discharged; therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the

more numbers, and to close the Anti-Slavery O

telinquish its lease, and go to no further expense

count of the Society, until its debts are liqui

laid on the table, after a short discussion

following was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to con

pand with members of Congress, and endeavor to

te them to offer and obtain a vote and resolu-

in for amending the Constitution, so that it shall not

aire the government, or the people, to support sla-

or aid in slaveholding; or, in case they believe

then to propose and obtain a vote on the repeal

he act of Congress of 1793, respecting fugitive

This Earle, J. M. McKim, Chas. C. Burleigh, and

s. S. Cavender, were appointed as the committee.

motion of L. Mott, the following resolution was

Resolved, That the local anti-slavery societies,

shout the United States, be orgently requested

the representatives of such societies, who are

On motion of S. H. Gay, the following was adopt-

solved, That a Committee be appointed by this

on, of one or more persons from each of the

sideration, and make arrangements in the dif

States by sub-committees, or such other means

y may think proper, to collect funds for the liqui-

of the debts of the American Anti-Slavery So

esented here, to take the subject of finance

wing committee was appointed under the

lamediately on their return home.

castitution does not require the support of slave-

whereas, if the abolitionists of this country,

he increased from \$2500 to \$4000 during the last

ry Society in May last, a vigorous effort

not doubting his willingness to accede to ou

LA. Collins offered the following:

he past course of the Editor, David Lee Child

on upon the honorable and manly course of the

ow views which led to it.

contriversy.

MORNING SESSION.

mer of the day for 12 o'clock.
8.8 Foster offered the following resolution:

Bo'clock on Thursday morning.

Thus. Earle, J. A. Taylor, and unanimously

of slavery in every portion of the globe.

of humanity and justice throughout the

OME KILL-N

G, DECEMBER 15, ting at Philadelphia e American Anti-Sla

Wm. Lloyd Garrison

ry Coates, Richard June hosen Vice-President the object of the m

o 10th anniversary of expressed the hope love and harmon rineiples within the oil would no longer! s read by Wm. A.

t cause for confidence ization of this flor

e mover, Prederick D White, Lucrotia M nously adopted. were appointed a bum, C. C. Burleigh, T. radburn, Frederick Dog ld, S. S. Fostor, Sarah Wm. Whipper.

I meeting, that a total , to allow the passe; rsome present, and w

ON SESSION. iscussion at the ele ten up, and the discu , George Bradburn, C d C. C. Gardner. The Thomas Earle, S. S. Fe t, and Wm. A. White e business commit mif-past 9 o'clock, Tue

SESSION.
he Convention met
ed. The resolution words, 'a total separatel of support and for as then discussed b Bradburn, Wm. L. P. liny E. Chase, her to amend, by and all moved that the res

to resolutions repor of the day at 3 o'clock discussion of this m inder discussion du

its original meaning, er, H. Grew, and Th ns withdrawn, and dision to limit the rema utes' duration each. red to the busines was then taken up estly exhort all al the support of any c didate is favorable to e encroachments of an rights, in asmuch as

are of slight important question of slaver ommend that such irectly or indirectly blicly and unequi to the abrogation visions, which requi ivate citizens, for the a state of slavery. Aaron, and then sdop ed to 9 o'clock, Weds

he Convention me mitted to speak more all others have an opp asked leave to withd Liberty party, where the following resolu-

SESSION.

rescribe or recomm political action they ey vote for some wh indicated in the for condemn or oppose hich shall be con McKim, G. Bradia

A. White, S. S. For Edwin Tussell, T. Fo. ro, Isane N. Hobert, Lucretia Mott, and A. Collins.

and the resolution, y will not undertake &c. Supported by C. Burleigh, and Sar Thomas, James Len

amend by adding,

to our Executive Co. a similar course

Coates. The preri

lames Mouroe of Connecticut, Frederick Dougla ny H. Gay of Massachusetts; H. S. Gilmore; Drs. Fussell and Lambaon of Indiana Whitson, Surah Pugh and S. D. Hastings Ivania; Robert Ely, B. Rush Plumley and Middleton of New-Jarsey; Benjamin Webb of ats; Edward Southwick of Maine; Peleg Clark to the first amendme Rhode sland, and Joseph Post of New-York.

was called for, and sustained. The amendsected, and the resolution passed in its plved. That the business committee be authorized. instructed to take into consideration the fi-

burn, David L. Child, and Sidney H. Gay.

The resolve was, on motion, laid on the table.

of its President, and those members of the Committee than those of the North.

Resolved, That this Society recommends, that that privately to the Speaker for suppression, without any provided the Constitution, which makes it necessary to have the Executive Committee of the American and he has, from the time of the proposed resolutions Anti-Slavery Society located in New York city, be so altered at the next annual meeting, that the Executive lected or refused to present a single one of the petitions entrusted to him of the same character with that which the Society may select.

The secretaries were directed to inform the Execu-

ve Committee of the passage of the above resolve. The following resolve was then adopted:

anti-slavery truth, yet, for the promulgation of that anti-slavery truth, we continue to rely, as we did ten years ago, to his pernicious opinions, and applause to his defection on those moral influences which operate on the action; and of proclaiming to the world that we the understanding and the conscience—the opposition of moral purity to moral corraption, the destruction approve of the general course of his public opinions of error by the potency of truth, the overthrow of or conduct, in reference to slavery. prejudice by the power of love, and the abolition of The Convention resolved, that the cordial thanks of avery by the spirit of repentance. The following resolve was taken up :

Texas to these United States as designed for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, the slave trade, meeting of said Society. and slaveholding tyranny and extortion through the land, as unjust and perfidious to Mexico and this country, and equivalent, if accomplished, to a disso watch and pencil case. At 4 o'clock, the meeting ution of the Union.
Thomas Earle moved to amend, by inserting the

ords, ' as a slaveholding State,' after the word Texas. The amendment was lost, and the resolution adopted. Thos. Earle then offered the following protest:

Thos. Earle then offered the following protest:

The undersigned protests against the adoption of the resolution in relation to Texas, because this Society refused to insert the words, as a slaveholding State, thus pronouncing against the annexation oven as a free State; thus converting the American Anti-Slavery Society into a conclave to settle questions of politics, having no necessary connection with the anti-slavery cause; because it declares its amnexation of the unjust and perfidious to Mexico; being a question with which this Society has nothing to do;—because it undertakes to declare that the admission of Texas, either as a slave or free State, would be equivalent to a dissolution of the Usion, which is a question with which this Society has nothing to do, nor does the undersigned believe it to be true in point of fact; and because its adoption can serve no practical purpose, other than to advance the ambitious designs of perfidious politicians, who have betraved, and again would betray the anti-slavery cause. I would add, that I am opposed to the admission of Texas as a slaveholding State, and would have voted for a resolution to that effect.

The Irish in America.

Having sean placards about the streets of the city, stating that Mr. Mooney would leture in the Marl-boro Chapel, on Tuesday evening for the present week, on The Irish in America.

Having sean placards about the streets of the city, stating that Mr. Mooney would leture in the Marl-boro Chapel, on Tuesday evening for the present week, on The Irish in America.

Having sean placards about the streets of the city, stating that Mr. Mooney would leture in the Marl-boro Chapel, on Tuesday evening for the present week, on The Irish in America.

Having sean placards about the streets of the city, stating that Mr. Mooney weal lecture in the Marl-boro Chapel, on Tuesday evening for the fact that the said Mooney had elsewhere publicly assiled the abolitionists, that he might attempt, in the course of his remarks, to prejudice the minds of his advisorit

this Society disclaims the interpretation given to its protest of Thomas Earle. The Committee on writing an address to the aboli-

The resolutions concerning John Quincy Adams

were taken from the table for discussion. A motion was made to refer them to the next annual meeting, which was lost, and they were finally, after a long debate, referred to a Committee of five, to report thereon at the next annual meeting. The following persons were appointed as the Committee :- Thos. Earle, D. L. Child, Robert Purvis, J. Miller McKim, and George Bradburn. utions are as follow:

Whereas, this Society has heretofore expressed its pprobation of a portion of the public conduct of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, supposed to have some connexion with the subject of slavery; and from the views taken by the people of this country, and of the civilized world, of his supposed connexion with the anti-slavery enterprise, his acts and opinions may be taken as generally receiving our countenance and op-

he following among other reasons, viz. Because he has asserted, in substance, that the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columis would be a violation of the principles of the Dec laration of American Independence, which proclaims the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Because he has asserted that the repeal, by Congress, without the consent of a majority of the peo-ple of the District of Columbia, of that law by which the people of the whole Union aid in enslaving men in that District, would be a violation of republican principles, and especially of the doctrine of the right of the majority to govern; thus in effect conceding to the people of that District the right to make the whole Ilnian confederates in their crimes, but denving the right of the whole Union to suppress those

Because he has alleged that with the Constitution as it is, and implied that even with a change of the Constitution, the government cannot rightfully emancipate any of the present generation of slaves, either n the territories of the Union or elsewhere.

Because he has proposed to suffer not only the pre ent generation of slaves, but also all born of slave parents for seven years yet to come, to live and die in a state of servitude-forced so to remain by the act of the government and people of this Union.

dogma, that it is 'impossible' to abolish slavery in man liberty, then peace is the enemy of our race! If this country until it shall have meen first abolished by the 'barbarian people' of Africa.

Because he has declared that the principles of democracy are those of truth and Christianity, and that has hypocrite stamped on his forehead; and yet he people. He should seek to inspire them with an abhas recently applauded a professor of democracy, the of emancipation, gradual or immediate, as not only that they who take the sword shall perish by that inerated, but also one of the most amiable and worthy; and this in a manner uncalled for, and with an apparont intention of promoting the success of that slaveholder as a candidate for the first office in our govern-

neetings immediately for the purpose of raising a liquidate the debt of the American Society: Because he supported the admission of Arkansas ent, be requested to call such meetings, and into the Union as a slaveholding State, and has avowbeir influence to carry this recommendation into

> Because he has recently published a doubt, whether it is not better for Africans to be in slavery in Amer-

> ca, than in freedom in their native country. Because he has lately proclaimed, in reference slavery, the doctrine that the laws of man are enti-

tled to more obedience than the laws of God. Because while he has often expressed the utmo tray the manifold wrongs done to the slave, to express the least indignation at those wrongs, or to ex- number, but he for all mankind.

ite the least feeling of commiseration on his behalf. Because after having for years amused the abolition ists with the idea that he believed immediate emanei pation in the District of Columbia constitutional, and and freedom. He is leading his forces against British with the hope that he would support it as soon as a tyranny under the banner of peace, and conquering majority should favor it, he has recently crushed those hopes by the annunciation, for the first time, of a dif- enforces on the minds of his followers the safety, the ferent construction of the Constitution.

The special assignment, the free labor readve, was | Because while holding a sent in Congress by the ow taken up, and supported by T. Whits n, C. C. votes of abolitionists, he has never attempted to ob Burleigh, Thos. Hambleton, Sarah Pugh, Lindley tain a cote of that budy on any measure for effecting Costes, Lucretia Mott, and Mary Grew; and opposed by Stephen S. Fuster, Thomas Earle, George Brad-abolition of slavery any where, by any process, either

gradual or immediate.

Because he arowed that his object, in wishing to S. S. Foster offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the wish of this Society, that of Columbia to a committee, was to put the question the business meetings of its Executive Committee, permanently to rest in the negative : and he also deom the earliest practicable date, bu held at Boaton, clared that the southern members of Congress often order to secure the counsels and active co-operation expressed his opinions on this subject more nearly

who reside in that vicinity, unless a majority of the Because while professing to be the defender of the Committee should deem it inexpedient.

This resolve was laid on the table to allow the pasthat right, he has, nevertheless, moved and obtained age of the following substitute, offered by J. A. Collins: the passage of a rule, which consigned our petitions which led to the motion for a vote of censure upon his conduct.

All of which actions and declarations combined show a lamentable imperfection of head or of heart, or The following resolve was then adopted:

Resolved, That, although correct political action of both combined, and demonstrate the necessity will be one of the natural results of the reception of checking the propensity to promote that exaltation

the American A. S. Society be, and hereby are presented to the trustees of the Second Independen Resolved, That we regard the project of annexing Universalist Church of Philadelphia, for their liberality and kindness in opening their house for the

The President announced that the Committee ba adjourned sine die.

ROBERT PURVIS. Pres. BESJ. S. JONES. Secretaries. WM. A. WHITE, ALICE ELIZA HAMBLETON,

On motion of C. C. Burleigh, it was resolved, that country is indebted for its givil and religious freedom, his Society disclaims the interpretation given to its adoption of the resolution concerning Texas, by the do with the war for independence, and that Catholics were not less zealous in carrying it on than Protestants. Mr. Mooney is an extremely dull and barren speaker tionists of this country were, on motion, excused from and presented his facts in a loose and awkward man ner; but he certainly made out his case-to wit, that there is no difference between Catholics and Protes tants in their mode of treating enemies; that they are equally animated by a desire to 'kill, slav and destroy,' and can readily unite, in a brotherly way, to shed the bluod of their oppressors. In the light of Christianity, this fact is fur from being creditable to either of these parties. It shows that their religion is worthless, and that, though they both profess to take the Prince of Peace for their leader, they know him not, and belong not to his hingaum. For they who follow him are possessed of his spirit, and delight to walk in his footsteps; and as he came to lay down his life for his onemies, to save men's lives and not to destroy them, so they delight to walk in his footsteps

Worldly heroism is no part of Christianity. Patriotism is but another name for moral cowardice and enlightened selfishness, actuated by a desire to secure its own ends by the most unboly means, and bounded by certain degrees of latitude and longitude. It may Therefore, we feel imperiously bound publicly to protest against the course of John Quiner Adams, for is shocked at the course of John Quiner Adams, for is shocked to the course of John Quiner Adams, for is shocked to the course of John Quiner Adams, for its shocked to the course of the is shocking to hear certain members of the same family exulting in view of the merciless destruction of the General was born in an emigrant ship on his pasother members, by their prowess. A blessing is progage in war, for any purpose. Let us cease to tell how the Americans slaughtered the British, or the British the Americans, or haw brave are the frish in battle, as a matter of congratulation or pride. Who doubts their ability to act as wild beasts, and tear each other to pieces, if they will? Who supposes that they are not capable of exhibiting a large amount of animal courage and desperation, in cases of emergency But is this a theme to be proudly dwelt upon by those who are created in the Divine image, but a little lower than the angels'? O, this atheistical denial of human brotherhood! O, this savage disposition to return evil for evil, give blow for blow, take life for life! Of what consequence is it where a man was born, or by what name he is called—whether he is an American, a Briton, an Irishman, or an African? Is he to be less esteemed, or more cruelly treated, on that account? Is he to be shot down like a dog, for attempting to do us an injury, if he happen to belong to a foreign territory, any sooner than if he were our next door neighbor, possessing the same evil spirit? Away with these national castes! Down with these geographical partition walls! 'A man's a man, for a' at,' and he should be a brother to every other man Because he has recently proclaimed the absard on the face of the globe. If war is favorable to huwarriors and patriots deserve to be crowned with laurels, then Jesus Christ may not be held up for our

example, nor claim to be the Son of God! Mr. Mooney should not be anxious to prove that every man who professes democracy, and holds a slave, the Irish know how to fight as bravely as any other orrence of man-killing, and a spirit that can return owner of some fifty slaves, and the avowed opponent nothing but good for evil. He should teach them, one of the ablest men with whom he had ever co-op- strument of death. He should inculcate upon their minds the superiority of moral courage to brute force, the potency of love and brotherly kindness in oppo sition to every species of injustice and oppression, the unconquerable nature of christian non-resistance, the sublime and world-reconciling doctrine that on God hath created us, and we are all children of the ame common Father. But he can do them no good ed himself favorable to the admission of Florida in by inflating their vanity as Irishmen; by appealing to their animal passions, rather than to their moral ostincts; by searching the pages of history for examples of Irish valor; by exciting in their minds a spirit of hostility toward those who are wrongfully oppress ing Ireland. All the warriors and patriots who have ver appeared on earth shrink into nothingness in contrast with that great and good philanthropist, ther MATHEW. Their brows are knit in wrath, but indignation and the severest consure, in reference to his is placid as an angel's; their garments are red with encroachments by slaveholders upon the rights of human gore, but on his there rests no stain of blood; northern freemen, he has rarely uttered a word to por- they seek to conquer by fire and the sword, but he by charity and good-will; they act in behalf of a select

> How exalted is the present position, how majesti the attitude of DANIEL O'CONNELL! He gloriously repudiates all other weapons but those of justice, truth ough the unresistible might of weakness. duty of abstaining from all violence, no matter what

may be the provocation; and stands forth as the great estle of non-resistance for Leland, as Father Ma does of temperance. His language to his countryme is. First, foremost, and above all, I advise persever ance in peace and order; perseverance in avoiding any species of riot or violence whatever, no matter what the provocation may be, no matter what the veration; still, peace, order, and TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM VIOLENCE. In all and every event, I reiterate-peace order, and NO VIOLENCE. No political change on be worth the price of any one crime, and, above all of one single drop of human blood.' Is this the langoage, this the advice, this the spirit of 'patriotism'-or of something infinitely bigher and better? Did Patrick Henry so resist the tyranny of England? Did Washington so counsel? Did Warren, Hancock and Adams so talk, in those vaunted "times that tried men's souls'? O, no! What then? Is O'Connell's craven? Is his spirit servile? Is his wisdom fooligh ness, his bravery cowardice, his devotion to the inter-ests of Ireland a sham? Or will it be said that he is a hypocrite, who is counselling physical non-resistance erely from motives of policy, until the proper time

arrive for declaring war? arrive for declaring war?

In declaring that 'no political change can be worth
the price of one single drop of human blood,' Danie O'Connell has recorded his testimony against every revolutionary struggle that has been characterised by violence, from the days of William Tell down to the present time, not excepting the revolution 1776. But, while he thus dissuades from the shedding of blood, does he advise his appressed countrymen to hug their chains-to crouch beneath the eye of des potism-to make no efforts to obtain their complete nfranchisement? No. He is as far removed from abject servility, on the one hand, as he is from brutal revenge, on the other. He tells them to assert their manhood-to laugh to seom the hireling soldiery with which Ireland now swarms—to meet carnal weapons with those of reason, truth, charity—to give no re nose to British tyranny, but holdly confront it on occasions, and unitedly demand 'Justice von Ing LAND '-and to proclaim to the world that 'Repeal must not be abandoned.' Well and truly does he say- It is a noble experiment, that of endeavoring to obtain the restoration of political franchises an rights by the use of means strictly and exclusively 'peaceable and moral.' And inspiringly does he exelaim- Rally round me in this noble experiment, this glorious struggle. Be not abashed—be not (oh! need I say it?) be not dismayed. Peace, order, tranquillity -these are our arms. WITH THESE WE ARE CER

TAIR OF SECCESS. And what can England do with O'Connell or Ire land, under such circumstances? Is she pleased with this demonstration of 'moral sussion'? Does she know how to meet it with her military and naval power? Did she not endeavor to turn the great Clontarf meeting into an Irish massacre, and so to cause peaceful endurance to pass its bounds, in order that she might find a pretext to pour out the blood of goaded Ireland like water? Is she not at her wits' nd, and reeling like a drunken man, to and fro Of what avail are her cannon and bomb-shells, her forts and castles, her naval ships and regiments of soldiers? Truth is impervious to the sword, right cannot be shot down by the musket. No governmen was ever in so ludicrous, so despicable, so helples a predicament. England is at present the laughing stock, Ireland the admiration of the world. Englan has nothing to rely on in this sublime conflict bu her brute force, for the use of which she can find no occasion. Ireland has all the facts and arguments all the right and equity, all the sympathies and goodwishes of universal humanity, on her side, and these she can and will wield with tremendous, omnipotent, triumphant effect.

Mr. Mooney, in eulogizing the revolutionary strug gle, forgot to state that they who participated in it were enslaving their fellow-men while they were resisting unto blood a three penny tax on tea He als forgot to mention, as the result of that struggle, that the right of petition is not now enjoyed by the Amer on the floor of Congress, except in favor of the base tyrants and bloody-minded assassins who represent the thrice-accursed South in that body. Nor did he allude to the fact, that one-sixth portion of the American population are now pining in chains and slavery as large a number as the entire population of the country in 1776! 'Shall I not visit for these things saith the Lord. Shall not my soul be avenged o such a nation as this?

Mr. Mooney spoke in exalted terms of the patriot sm and valur of General Jackson, particularly in connexion with the battle of New-Orleans. He said that sage from freland to this country, and that he proudin his veins. But Mr. M. omitted to inform his audience that General Jackson has been a slave-trader and holds as goods and chattels a number of his fel low-creatures in bondage; and is an unrelenting des pot in heart and in practice. Such an atrocious crim inal no country ought to be anxious to claim as

The President's Message.

On our first page we have made such extract from this Message as will particularly interest our number of persons. readers. It will be seen that the President does not distinctly urge the annexation of Texas to the Union at the present session-but why? Unquestionably to full the suspicions and fears of the North, so that no popular demonstration may be made to control the votes of Northern senators and representatives in re lation to that project, which will probably be effect ed, if ever, in the same stealthy and treacherous manner that the recognition of Texan independence was secured. Sign, circulate, and forward to Congress your remonstrances, ye friends of freedom and bu-

The tone of the Message respecting Texas and Mexico is impudent, blustering and authoritative, and Henrietta Sargent, deserving of execration; but we have no room for criticism this week. Read for yourselves, with your eyes wide open, and mark the significant language that is used!

The tyrannical GAG has again been adopted, but a bare majority. The vote stood-for the Right of Petition, 47 whigs, 44 democrats. Against it, 15 (southern) whigs, 80 democrats. So it goes to the

John W. Jones, A SLAVEHOLDER, of Virginia, ha been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, by a vote of 128 to 60. But a single vote was the 16th, or at the Anti-Slavery Office, if sent cargiven for any man not a slaveholder !

Cassius M. Clay.

We have transferred to our columns, from the Naw York Tribune, a very spirited and powerful essay on southern slavery, from the pen of Cassius M. Glay, of Kentucky. With the exception of a small portion of it, it is one of the most 'ultra' as well as eloquent productions that have yet been given to the public on that momentous subject. Mr. Clay, however, notwithstanding his vivid perceptions of the crime of ti-Slavery Sewing Circle took place on the Tuesda slaveholding, is himself a slaveholder. Lamontable and Wednesday of last week. Our success was inconsistency! But we trust he will speedily liberat his slaves, and thus set an example which shall give irresistible force to his glowing appeals. This is not amply rewarded for our exertions.

We are much indebted to the friends residing in the first time he has spoken out in thunder-tones are courage and talent.

A considerable portion of our inner form is occupied with the official proceedings of the highly interest required, we think, no delay for their adoption. We and conversation occupied the remainder of the even deeply regret that we could not be present.

THE TENTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR WILL OPEN AT AMORY HALL. On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19.

The great variety of things rare, unique, new and vautiful, from London, Paris, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and many other places, together with all that have been collected at home, combine to make this an unequalled opportunity for the choice of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

Among other attractive and valuable selections for the occasion are expected

Two Cases OF ARTICLES FROM PARIS, Comprising Bonnets and articles of Ladies' Dress, Bronzes, Printing Press, gilt Balloons, filled with gss, sufe for drawing-room use, Bonbons, Boxes of Toys, Medallions, plated Play Services, small necessaires, Statuettes in or moulu, Fourniture de Bu

Will be furnished with every kind of beautiful writing material, in the most excellent taste. Lewisian Scals, beautifully cut, boxes of Scaling Wax, Wafers of different kinds-a few of the Monuments of Paris. Papetris-ornamented and plain, of unexceptionable taste, in boxes, portefeuilles, cases and sachets; Pictorial Letter-paper, of eight or ten variotics; rare Autographs, Old Books;—the entire manuscript of O'Connell's Letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, very valuable; Gustave de Beaumont's book on Ireland, in English, translated by W Taylor, the best book on Ireland extant, and not yet published here; Abdy's Travels in the United States, (never re-published;) models of English and Swiss cottage architecture; Card-cases of the Killarney rbutus wood; Porcalain Envelopes, and four other kinds; embellished Mosic Paper; Wood of York Minster; exquisite water-color sketches of Rhine scenery from Nonnesworth, Johannesberg, Cologne, &c. ; pen and ink drawings, Bristol board, outline drawings from the Muses of the Vatican, &c. &c. On the first day of the Fair will be published

THE LIBERTY BELL,

The beautiful Souvenir of the Fair for 1844, containing articles from Dr. Bowring, Emily Taylor, Garrison, Rogers, Pierpont, Harriet Martineau, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lucretia Mott, James Haughton, R. D. Webb, J. R. Lowell, William and Mary Howitt, and other distinguished persons of England and America.

Those who engaged articles of this beautiful ware, after the last year's invoice was disposed of, are in formed that the requisite selection has arrived, consisting of every variety of small articles, taper-stands, paper-folders, winders, tea-caddies, japanned and gift Portfolio-stand, a new and beautiful article, &c.

STATUETTES, After the antique; and a few copies of the most celebrated works of modern sculptors, but principally classic subjects.

Of infant's Dresses, gentlemen's linen, Dress Waist conts, silk Aprons, richly quilted Skirts, Bags of every stitch and color, in Berlin worsted, wrought with gold and steel beads; Tapestry, Tabouret, ottoman ladies', gentleman' screen and work-table Fittings; and children's wrought Slippers; new Neck-ties and Waistcoats of knitted woollen, Chenille, wrought blue satin Tippet, trimmed with swan's-down; an en-tirely new fashion of ladies' Gloves, for drawing-room use; splendid Sofa and Chair-Nets, Purses, Cuffs, Muffs, Muffatees; Needlebooks and pin and toilette cushions, of dozens of varieties; Net Napkins, shaving cloths, Book-marks, various sizes of Brioches, Stamboul, sofa and elbow cushions, Puzzles, children's Dresses, of a new material; satin Ornaments for the eck very beautiful, being the Tartans of the clans whose names are also family names of Massachusetts; a few 'Alice Mauds,' a small shawi for girls; Balls, Bats, Whistles, miniature Vessels, and all manner of boys' play things, Dolls, Baskets, lined with silk; a pair of splendid Bell-Pulls.

PAINTINGS. Many valuable Paintings, both landscapes and por traits. The earlier Presidents, highly finished copies from Stuart; Roman Lady, an original Yandyke; Portraits, by excellent artists, of Dr. Channing, Dr. Nott, Dr. Griffin, Alexander Hamilton, DeWitt Clinton, and various other distinguished statesmen and divines.

REFRESHMENTS, sting of tea, coffee, ice creams, sandwiches, onfectionary, &

· CHRISTNACHTBAUM. This beautiful and magnificent spectacle of the Christmas Tree, with appropriate musical services, will be on Monday, the evening of Christmas day, December 25th, at the

MELODEON.

The front of which will be illuminated for the occasion, and all arrangements made by which to prevent inconvenience in the entrance and exit of a grea

M. W. Chapman, Lavinia Hilton. Ann T. G. Philling. Hannah Tufts, Mary G. Chapman, Catherine Sargent, M. A. W. Johnson Susan Cabot, Eliza Lee Follen. Caroline Weston Olivia Bounditch. Anna R. Philbrick Sarah S. Russell Mary Young, Harriet Jackson Sarah B. Share. Mary F. Rogers Helen E. Garrison Louisa Loring. Louisa M. Sewall Caroline F. Williams, Anne Warren Weston, Thankful Southwick Abby Southwick, Mary Willey, Maria White, Marian Fuller.

THE PAIR.

To the Anti-Slavery Friends in the Vicinity The Hall (AMORY HALL) will be ready for your reception on Tuesday morning, the 19th, very early. Such as find it necessary to come on Monday the 18th will find the Hall in process of arrangement.

Please to send in plenty of green trimmings the running vine, &c. to arrive at the Hall on the afternoon of Friday, or the morning of Saturday ljer in the week.

OF NOTICE. 20

The friends of the cause are informed, that donation of cream, eggs, sugar, butter, lard, fruit of all kinds ; in short, every kind of provision will, if sent to Mr. MAR. JORAM'S, confectioner, MARSHALL-STREET, be made into suitable forms for the benefit of the Fair

Anti-Slavery Fair.

Theanneal Fair of the Weymouth and Braintree An ti-Slavery Sewing Circle took place on the Tuesday greater than we had anticipated. The receipts were \$69 02, and as our expenses were but \$2 54, we feel

against the slave system. He appears to be a man of that part of Weymouth, known as old Spain, and would here return our thanks to them, and, indeed, to all who aided us, whether by donations to the re freshment table, or otherwise.

The Ten Party, held is connexion with the Fai on Wednesday evening, was very numerously attending meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, ed. It was obsquently addressed by Measrs, Garri-recently held in Philadelphia. The specifications at son, Jackson, and Sanderson, of Boston, Mr. Reed, Sanderson, of Boston, Mr. Reed, gainst John Quincy Adams, presented on that ocea- of Abington, and Mosers. Spear, Cushing, Pillabury, ion, are drawn up with great force and clearness, and Rolie, Newcomb and Puttilla, of Weymouth. Mus

Great as is the fatigue of getting up this Fair annually, we feel encouraged to perseverance by observ-ing, as we do, the gradual progress of the cause in this place, under the influence of 'patient continuance in well-doing,' and such we esteem all sincere la bor for the benefit of the slave.

MARY WESTON, SARAH H. COWING. Committee.

We crpy the following extraordinary article from the Philadelphia North American

'Yesterday, at the conclusion of the sermon at the Friends' meeting in Cherry-street, Stephen S. Foster, an anti-slavery lecturer, from the east, who is an enthusiast in the cause he has espoused, rose and commenced replying to the minister by the introduction of the subject of abolition. One of the elders from the gallery ordered him to sit down, and the sexton approached him at the same time, requesting him to be the gallery ordered him to sit down, and the sexton approached him at the ame time, requesting him to be rilent. He persisted in speaking, and some persons taking sides with him, the congregation rose in a body, and insisted on his ejectment from the house. He was forcibly put out, and the consequence was a disposition and show of riot in the churchyard. The disturbance, however, was fortenstely at once quelled by the appearance and interference of Captain Loudenslayer, of the city watch; and Mr. Foster being taken into custody by Alderman Mitchell, was carried to the police office, where, after a hearing before the Mayor, he was required to give bail in \$250 for his appearance at eight o'clock this morning, and to keep the peace in the meantime. Mr. F. refused to give the bond, and asked to be sent to prison; but a gentleman insisted upon entering the security for him, and this was accordingly done. The examination, which lasted from 12 till 2 o'clock, was a very exciting one, and the office was never perhaps more crowded on any previous occasion—a large majority of the spectators being. The Cherry, street crowded on any previous occasion—a large majority of the spectators being Friends. The Cherry-street meeting was disturbed in a similar manner by Mr. Foster last Sabbath week.

We have not an inch of room for this disgraceful conduct on the part of those who make broad their brims to be seen of men; but none are needed-for the case is too palpable to require any exposition. It is another proof that the Society Friends in that diabolical city of Satan, not Penn, is as rotten as corruption itself. Is throttling a devoted friend of God and man, who attempts to speak in the name of Christ, and hurrying bim to prison, the liberty of conscience and of speech which George Fox and his early followers contended for, against the power of darkness? How has the gold become brass, and the most fine gold base metal!

CITY ELECTION. The election in this city, on Monday last, resulted in the choice of the Whig candidates for Mayor and Aldermen, and a large majority of the Common Council and other city officers. How vastly important! For Mayor the vote stood-Brimmer, whig, (who is re-elected,) 4876; for Say age, democrat, 2241; Scattering 169.

MARRIED-In this city, on Sunday evening, by Rev. J. C. Beman, Mr. Simpson H. Lewis, to Mrs. Susan Smith.

In Salem, on the same evening, by Francis A. Fab-bens Esq , James Babcock of Kingston R. I. to Ceci-lia Remond of Salem.

NOTICES.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The lecture on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19th, will be delivered by Rev. S. K. Lothror. To commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.
The Elocution Class will meet for practice at 6.1-2 clock.
CHAS. A. BATTISTE, Sec.
Boston, Dec. 13, 1843.

Important Meeting.

The annual meeting of the (central) New-York State Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at Utica, on the 19th and 20th of December. Friends from Massachusetts and other States are expected to be present, and an earnest invitation has been extended to those able advocates of our cause, the Hutchinpresent, and an earnest invitation has been extended to those able advocates of our cause, The Hutchissons. The Standard and the Heraid of Freedom are requested to copy, and to urge editorially, upon their readers, the importance of these meetings to the interests of our cause in Central New-York. Questions of the utnest importance and the second of the contral New-York. of the utnost importance, and courses of action of the deepest moment, now present themselves for discussion and for choice,

| | Let all friends of the cause and the American Society make exertions to attend.

For Executive Committee :

S. LIGHTBODY, Chairman,

A CALL TO THE FRIENDS OF SOCIAL RE-FORM IN NEW-ENGLAND. We are induced, by the pressing wants of the

times, as well as the earnest solicitations of friends, to call a Convention of friends of Social Reform, to be holden in Boston the last Tuesday and Wednesday of December, (26th and 27th.) 1843.

The objects of the Convention ara—

1. To take counsel together, that we may most

wisely and energetically aid the progress of the great cause of Social Reorganization, in which all other Reforms, for which we have so earnestly labored and

Reforms, for which we have so earnestly appored and prayed in times past, are comprised.

2. To cheer our hearts by looking over our country, and other countries, and beholding the wonderful progress of Social Science, discovered by CHARLES FOURIER.

3. That those who believe that association is to

succeed the conflict and isolation of our present so-cial order—to sweep from our earth repugnent indus-try, the tyranny of capital and chattel slavery—to try, the tyranny of capital and chattel slavery—to rause the negro and the toiling masses, now so sunk that their humanity can hardly be recognized—to elevate woman to her true position in society, and give to all opportunity to cultivate and develope their whole nature; that, in fine, through Association, man will nehieve his destiny, and our world be purified from vice, crime and misery; that all these may come together, and devise means to actualize our idea, and build a home on the broad basis of attractive industry—in home where all who love truth, and would live it, can find refuge. Let those who are willing to labor and sacrifice for our idea, and to beat down thorns in the path of those who are to succeed us in the struggle of life, come together. Let us become known to each other, and in that love which is omnipotent, let us labor for humanity, knowing that in so doing, we can alone truly labor for ourselves.

David Mack. Narthamuton Association: Soukie.

David Mack, Northampton Association; Sophia Ford, do. George W. Benson, do. Robert Wesselhoeft, M. D. Boston, Caroline Negus, do. Joseph Carew, do. Oliver Johnson. do. H. W. Williams, do. Frederick Geist, M. D. Lovell; Jossah Walcott, Boston; Sydney Southworth, do. L. W. Ryckman, Brook Farm; James N. Buffum, Lynn; Mary S. Gove, do. D. H. Barlow, do. Win. Basselt, do. E. A. Kittredge, M. D. Wm. C. Nell, Boston; John Allen, Rozbury; Frederick S. Cabot, do. Geo. C. Lock, Abel Tanner.

SCRIPTURE MANUAL

The friends of this work are requested to forward any additional questions, (with a simple reference to the proof-texts,) or any hints of advice they may think proper to give me, by private conveyance, care of Crocker & Brewster, Boston, or M. W. Dodd, Brick Chapel, New-York, or by mail to North Wrentham, Mass. in good season for the second edition, which I hope to issue in a few months.

CHARLES SIMMONS.

UNPRECEDENTED!!

THE WEEKLY BAY STATE DEMOCRAT, a A National, Miscellaneous, and Political Journal of the LARGEST SIZE, in offered to the public, by the publishers, at the upprecedented low price of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

The publishers are only able to furnish this valua-ble paper, which is filled entirely with reading mat-ter, at so low a rate, in consideration of the immense number they print. Those of our honest New-Eng-land farmers who desire a good family paper at one half the usual charge, have only to send us their names with the money.

names with the money.

Terms invariably in advance—\$1 per single copy, or six copies for one year for \$5. Office, corner of State and Devenshire-sts. Boston

TO GILDERS.

A YOUNG man who has devoted much of his A time in the different departments of a Looking Glass and Picture Frame manufactory is anxious to secure a situation in Boston. Apply to

WM. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

HE

M. LLO

OL

FUG

The foll

and a

ctual service efficiency ety of rid

ing direct

ne of hi

The Permed to har male, and he conductionly one about

mild make

er, though

might go bies, but

Yours, &

What C

d to the to

following idness fin sated patie

Here foll

ite, not

and so c

Does it i

F

POETRY.

From the British Friend THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE OF WA TERLOO.

I stood in fancy on that field, the awful fight was o'er, The volleying musketry had cess'd, and ceas'd the cannon's roar;
A veil of vaporous mist hung o'er the scene of death

bolow. Where, as in one vast charnel-house, repor'd both

friend and foe. The shout of Vive l'Empereur,' no longer rent the air,

And hush'd was England's battle-cry, both heard so lately there;
The trumpet's brazen voice no more raised brief its

shrilly peal, The rolling drum had ceas'd its din, and ceas'd the

clash of steel. On the horizon's eastern edge the pallid orb of night Arose, and o'er the battle's wreck threw wide her si very light;

Shedding a soft and beauteous ray on helm and cuiras bright, As dinted, back'd, and rent, they lay on the red field of fight.

I wander'd o'er that dismal plain, among the count less dead, Where 'garments roll'd in blood proclaim'd mos

true the warrior's trade; My gory pathway thickly strewn with fast expiring

Veteran and youth left there to die; I trust in God no mortal eye,

A scene so rife with agony, Will e'er behold again Many from whom the spark of life had fled forever

more, Still grasp'd with firm convulsive clutch their sabres steep'd in gore; While o'er the features of the slain the noiseless

moonbeams stole, Depicting Rage, Revenge, and Hate, fell demons of

I turn'd to gaze upon the field, and by the moon's pale

ray, I saw a female form bend o'er The soldier, on his bed of gore, And aided by a lamp she bore, A moment on his features pore, Then turn in haste away.

Age had impair'd her frame, but still, with speedy step she sought

Each spot where iron shower, like hail, Borne upon the wintry gale, Its work of death had wrought.

Swiftly she sped o'er broken ground, o'er shattered sword and gun; Yes, gentle reader, true my tale; With many a stifled sob and wail, And cheek with terror ghastly pale,

Word had been brought that he had fallen upon the field that day,

A musket-ball had pierced his side,

A widow sought her son

And from the wound, the crimson tide Of life ebbed fast away. One who had fought close in his rear, These tidings to his mother bear, And urged by fond maternal care,

Offering to Heaven a fervent prayer, She sought the battle plain :That spot where late the summer corn Way'd proudly in the breeze of morn : But now, by trampling hoofs uptorn, Showed to the eye a mass forlorn, Of blood-besprinkled grain!

Near and more near unto the spot whereou I stood she drew, And from the lamp a flickering ray

Upon the pallid dead that lay Around her path, she threw. At length she paus'd, and with a cry of wild unearthly

wac, She knelt upon the ensanguia'd ground, Her son, her hapless son, was found, His blood had steep'd the sod around,

But now had ceas'd to flow! Then to his lips she closely press'd Her anxious ear, as if possess'd Of hope that still within his breast The vital spark might glow !

now to where she knelt, I offered fri

She gave a shrick that pierc'd the air, A wail of deep and dire despair ; But to my wish her grief to share, No conscious heed she paid.

I win'd the soldier's clammy brow. And rais'd the drooping head : No human skill avail'd him now, His spirit long had fled ! That well-knit frame, that einewy arm A few short hours gone past, Had mingled in the mighty strife, Endued with young and vigorous life,

" My child ! ' the frantic parent cried, My own, my long-loved boy ! Would that with thee I might have died, My comfort, hope and joy! Of every solace now bereft,

In death were stiffening fast !

No friend remains like thee; '-At length she ceased the loud lament, Then clasp'd her bony hands, and bent A supplicating knee.

Father of mercies, hear my prayer, Upon thy awful throne; Renew each day thy gracious care; Thy heavenly love, oh, let me share; Teach me unmurmuring to bear My lot, now drear and lone. Or, rather, from this earthly scene Of trouble, sin, and woe, Remove thy poor and aged frame-Life burns but with a sickly flame-Though unprepared I go.

I trust in my Redeemer's name. (Who died for all a death of shame.) To reach the heavenly shore; Let but thy gracious will be done, She cried, then sank upon her son, Groan'd once, but breathed no more.

Oh, War! oh, horrid War! oh, when will all thy miseries cease! When will the nations of the earth be wise

in peace! When man into the culturing knife shall turn the bristling spear,

And beaten into ploughshares bright, The insatiate sword from mortal sight, Forever disappear ! Maidstone, 10th mo. 1843.

FORGIVENESS.

How beautifully falls From human lips that blessed word forgive ! Forgiveness-it is an attribute of God-The sound which openeth Heaven-renews again On earth, lost Eden's bloom, and flings Hope's haloyons o'er the waste of life. Thrice happy he, whose heart has been so school'd In the meek lessons of humanity, That he can give the utterance; it imparts Celestial grandeur to the human soul, And maketh man an angel.

THELIBERATOR

Ancient and Modern Phariseeism Compared.

can be tell us of an instance in which he ever prayed in public, and before the gaze of the world, except in the single instance of his agony on the cross? He arose a great while before day to pray. Was that before a popular audience in the synagogue, and under the eyes of the priests, that they might say he was a praying man? He prayed at the grave of Lazarus. Was it vocal prayer? Did any hear the lazarus. Was it vocal prayer? Did any hear the lazarus. Was it vocal prayer? Did any hear the lazarus. Was it vocal prayer? Did any hear the lazarus. Was it vocal prayer? Did any hear the lazarus. Was it vocal prayer? Did any hear the lazarus. Was it vocal prayer? Did any hear the lazarus. Was it vocal prayer? Did any hear the lazarus. Was it vocal prayer? Did any hear the lazarus. Was it vocal prayer? Did any hear the lazarus. Was it vocal prayer? Did any hear the lazarus. Was it vocal prayer? Did any hear the lazarus. Was it vocal prayer? Did any hear the clergy! And those who do see, how unwilling are they to speak out on this most interesting of all subjects! I know that, in some societies, with but few individual exceptions, the people are hungering for something of this kind. They wish to see the subject of slavery laid bare in all its naked deformity. This is no guess-work. I know that, in some societies, with but few individual exceptions, the people are hungering for something of this kind. words of that prayer but his Father? Evidently not; for the language is, 'he groaned in spirit'—and af-terward he lifted up his voice in thanksgiving that his prayer was answered. No one heard him pray, He taught his early followers to pray.' Did he teach them to pray in public, and in the presence of an ungodly world, and the public praying priests and Pharisees? Did he not distinctly forbid them to do so? They prayed with great fervency when the Holy Ghost fell on them on the day of Pentecost.' 'Prayer was made without ceasing by the church for Peter when he was in prison.' [Do the churches now offer prayer without ceasing for Christ's poor disciples, now in the prison of southern slavery? Non-resis tants do. Most of the priests of Boston positively refused to pray for poor George Latimer when he was in prison.] 'They frequently prayed when perse-cuted, when together, when they were to part, when entering upon some great and responsible work, &c &c.' [And our modern Pharisees always make public prayers when they are about to do any thing designed to impose upon the blind veneration of an uninking, priest-ridden people. If they are about to engage in any thing suggested by the prince of dark-ness, they begin with public prayer, that they may take possession of the minds of the people in advance, particularly when they are preparing to devour widow's houses, and bind heavy burdens on men's shoulders] But I challenge 'James,' or any other moder

Pharisce, to show that Christ or his disciples prayed any other time than in secret, or when the disciples were together, and the ungodly world shut out. I challenge him to show that the world of un-believers and public praying priests knew they held meetings for prayer. They were as obnoxious to the popular religionists of that day as are non-resistants to the chief priests and Pharisees of the present. They did not pray in the synagogues when they went They did not pray in the synagogues when they went into them to teach. They did not proclaim in the synagogues, in the ears of all the people, that there would be prayer meetings at such a time and place. Their assemblies for prayer were as secret from the knowledge of public praying, self-righteous priests and formal worshippers in the synagogues, as if each one was alone in his closet. They did not take pains to let the sneering Jews know they prayed in private, so as to get rid of the charge of being prayerless men. They did not seek to appear outwardly righteous unto They did not seek to appear outwardly righteous unto men, for they heard their Master say to these public praying professors - Ye are like whited sepulchres, that indeed appear beautiful without, but within are full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness; ever so ye, also, outwardly appear righteous unto men, bu within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity."

' James ' says further -- ' Do modern non-res

pray? Where? Do they pray in secret? It is not my province to say-but we have cause to fear." Then those who pray in secret must proclaim it to the world, and particularly to the priest, lest they should have cause to fear! I truly believe that the priests

in accordance with primitive Christianity. None but Pharisees did it; and the question about prayer meetings has also been answered. He admits, in the beginning, that Christ and his disciples were non-resistants-says that they were praying non-resistants. He says he knows 'some pious men who still pray in their families, who are partially under the influin their families, who are partially under the influence of this heresy.' Then non-resistance is heresy, even though non-resistants do pray! Christ and his disciples were 'praying non-resistants,' but non-resistants of may be.' The possibility of secret crime is no 'may be.' The possibility of secret crime is tance is heresy! Ergo, Christ and his disciples were heretics !!! That is just what they were called by the public praying people of their day. We are quite willing to be classed with such hereties, and to caste with modern priests and Pharisees.

He exclaims- Blessed Jesus! Hast thou said, if any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of thine? [No-Paul said this.] O, then! how can we be thine without prayer?' And afterward he says of these heretical non-resistants- It may be possible that they

Refuse to Heaven to raise a prayer.

'Their humble vows they dare not breathe To powers they've no acquaintance wi I will only ask friend 'James,' whether he influenced by 'the spirit of Christ' in quoting the ribaldry of John Trumbull in this connexion? and leave it for his own conscience to decide, whether he is Christ's or not. I can repeat, as applicable to himself and his like, his closing intercession- O, Jerus ! my perfect pattern ! Forgive them, for they know not what they do.' We wish them to repent; we would not harm a hair of their heads; we can bear persecu tions, mobbings, smitings, and imprisonments, though inflicted by modern priests and professors, as some of us have done. We would and can observe the injuncus have done. We would and cass observe the injunc-tion of the apostle, 'Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves.' We can, in the spirit of Christ, warn the people against them, proving them to be blind guides, whited sepulchres, Pharisees and hypocrites. We can see their end, and weep over them, as Christ went over Jerusalem, saving.' If thup hadst known. wept over Jerusalem, saying, 'If thou hadst known, even thou, in this thy day, the things that belong to thy peace; but now they are hid from thine eyes." Such was the melancholy condition of the Jewish church and its priesthood, and such is the condition of the sects of these days and their priesthood.

Thanksgiving.

D. S. G.

Mr. GARRISON: I had the pleasure of spending this 'time-honore festival' with my friends, in the goodly city of Bos

ton this year.

Saccarappa, Me., Nov. 1843.

ton this year.

To you, my dear sir, and to many others, I presume, this day has but few charms. Yet there are many pleasant associations connected with this festival, around which all true minds must delight to dwell. Kindred and friends, absent through the year, roturn on this occasion, and greet each other with warm and glowing hearts.

Although reminded, occasionally, at these festivals of the 'vacant place' which death has made among as there is still pleasure in the thought that we are

Although reminded, occasionally, at these festivals of the 'vacant place' which death has made among us, there is still pleasure in the thought that we are not probably often to experience these scenes.

I attended church at Mr. Barrett's, where there is much to dislike, as well as to admire. One thing I dislike extremely; it is an effort apparently, here as elsewhere among the clergy in the city, to maintain a false dignity, by appearing in a costume, on these and other days of worship, more suited to the times when 'cocked hats' were in vogue.

The subject was 'the elevated position in which this country stands among the nations of the earth.' There were some few statements in the discourse, to which I could not assent. He exultingly put this question: 'What American citizen would exchange

his country, for any other on the face of the globe?

Now, I could not help thinking of a class of citizens in this country, (I call them citizens,) who, I thought, would not hesitate, if they had the opportu-Ancient and Modern Phariseeism Compared.

The Zion's Herold and Wesleyan Journal of the class in the world. Mr. B. will not doubt the correctness of this opinion, when he calls to mind those cient and Modern Non-Resistance Compared. The cient and Modern Non-Resistance Compared. The subject is 'Prayer.'

The writer tells us that 'ancient non-resistants, 'Jesus Christ' and his disciples, 'were praying men.'

He tells us 'Christ retired into secret places to pray.'

Can he tell us of an instance in which he ever prayed in public, and before the gaze of the world, except in the secondary are they to speak out on this secondary.

know it to be true.

In his panegyric on the New-England States, and especially on Massachusetts, Mr. B. said—Here every person is secured in his equal rights. Does he not know that, in this State, for certain offences, the rogue who has money can strut about the street, repeating his depredations; while for the same offences, the poor man, who has a family dependant on him for support, must pay his penalty by going to prison!

Prison!

How sacredly, moreover, are 'equal rights' respected, even in the churches of Boston! Can a colored family here have the same privilege to occupy any pew in the house, that others do, which may be for sale or to let? With but few exceptions, they cannot. The piety of this boasted city of Boston would be scattered to the four winds of heaven by such an outrage on common decency!

In the afternoon, passing by the Miller Taberna-cle, and observing persons there congregated, I step-ped in with a view to ascertain how soon, now, it was expected the elements would melt with fervent heat, and the world be burnt up. I found the audience small, with a doll preacher, who seemed to be trying to make them believe that the time would certainly come when they should inherit the earth alone, and the wicked be burnt up. I could not help thinking that the two that were sitting beside mad confidence in the preacher, for they occasiona ly gave a response by way of a good loud snore.

Thus, I have thrown out these hasty remarks, having a little leisure while here. If you think they are worth any thing, you are at liberty to make such use of them as you deem proper.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1843.

C.

The following faithful and well-merited rebuk is, we believe, from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Hall, a Unitarian preacher in Providence, a man of more than ordinary moral courage and philanthropy for pulpit-occupant.

From the Providence Chronicle.

Dr. Lardner.

While this individual was in the city, and wa

fact. It deserves notice, if it be only as an era in our moral and religious history. The case has never occurred before. It is useless to compare it with common cases, and as poor logic, as it is doubtful principle, to extenuate it, by referring to other offenders who are not shunned but often patronized. This man is no worse than a great many others.'True. And the man who robs your house, or bring infamy upon your wife or daughter, is no worse than a great n.any others. Do you therefore hold him excused, and give him your hand, or your money? But it is not my wife, that this man has ruined. True. If it were your wife, you would strike him to the ground, or throw him into a dungeon, or drive him from the land. And if it were your neighbor's have cause to fear! I truly believe that the priests and public praying Pharisees, who proclaim their own righteousness (not by deeds but in words) have great cause to fear the influence of an invitant, have do not think proper to seek to gain popular favor, by letting our left hand know what our right hand douth. He asks—'Do they have prayer meetings? Do they pray in their public assemblies?' I have altered and dulterers and adulteress, through the best Christian companyities, and he become a public teacher. ian communities, and he become a public teacher and all classes and both sexes flock to hear him passing an indirect approval, saying that at the worst 'he is no worse than many others'—what would be your feeling, what your opinion of the mor-al sense, the purity, or the consistency, of the christ-ion would? But there are other men in the midst of us who

e thing, the certainty of open crime is anothe Lardner is an artful intriguer, a base seducer, a vile adulterer, a worse offender than the highway robber. If you have reason to suspect, even to fear that any of your public teachers are thus guilty, shun them, withdraw your children, your families, and all countenance from them. If you know them to be vile as you do know him, will you continue to hear vile, as you do know him, will you continue to hear

or in any way support them? No.

'Yes, we will,' say some; 'at any rate, we do support men, and will support some men, that are known to be vile. We deal with some that have been very wicked, and probably are still. We purchase the best articles of those who hold them, without reference to their character, and why may w not receive the best instructions from any one can give it, perfect or not? This is the argument, this the triumphant defence. And to what does it amount? It does not touch the case. For it may be hoped, you do not deal with the known adulterer. You do not deal with the branded thief or liar or drunkard, if you can easily avoid it. You do not take your family into the company of the base, or to the lecture room of the notorious seducer, who carries with him the shameless partner of his guilt, and continues to defy all laws and all decency. When have you done it before? Where would you do it again, unless in the case of a foreigner? And is this to make all the difference? Is a clime or an ocean to reverse the laws of morality and the princi-ples of duty? Nay, foreigners are not always ex ceptions or venial transgressors. A foreign acto land be thus guilty and then come to us as a lecturer, come in his open and continued guilt, come with th wife of another, whose husband he has left to wretch edness and children to infamy, how many hearers or supporters would he find? All the eloquence of a Channing or a Chatham would not avail at home against such barefaced atrocities. It is not eloagainst against such barefaced affectives. It is not elequence. It is not learning. There is no sense in
the apology, that this man can teach or delight
us more than any other. It is not true, first, and
not an apology if it were true. Better never
be taught and never delighed, than secrifice principle. Better surely to remain in igno-rance of so ne facts, and deny ourselves son e gratification, than countenance a man who strikes a rance of some facts, and deny ourselves some gratification, than countenance a man who strikes a blow at the peace of all our families; who not only violates but weakens the law of domestic purity and social life, just in proportion as he is sustained, and whose example if followed, (if you tolerate one case, why not many?) would break down all religion, and throw back immeasurably the civilization and why not many?) would break down all religion, and throw back immeasurably the civilization and hopes of the world. I would consent never to hear of astronomy or read it in the heavens—I would see myself and my children ignorant and beggared, rather than even appear to palliate the worst of social crimes, or show needless favor 14 the means.

Look at the exact case. A man of learn Look at the exact case. A man of learning and good standing, who once passed as the Represa. Dionysius Lardner, and is no longer in the years of youthful indiscretion, contrived by various arts and many aggravating circumstances, as the trial has since shown, to seduce the wife of a friend, who, she herself tells us, had always been to her 'most kind good tender, good affectionate.' From such a husmost tender, most affectionate. From such a hus-band and several children, the heartless monster car-ries off his victim, and attempts to brave the force of English law and public opinion. But it was too

much for bim there. He was driven out of a country not pre-eminent for its morality, and came to 'free' America, and 'sober' New-England, for refuge and support. And here, instead of going into quiet retirement, where none would have disturbed him. (though amenable to our law we presume, and liable to be indicted at any time, on evidence easily produced he puts himself before the public as a teacher, and asks their patronage. It is freely given. He is shunned in society, and the wontan who is with him, still the wife of another, is not welcomed. So much of public virtue remains. The man is avoided. But the lecturer is patronaged and rewarded. The very prints which were lavish of their censure, and loud in their indignation, when the account of his villany first reached us, now publish, puff, and defend him. One or two religious journals, which have ventured to speak plainly of his crime and the inconsistency of supporting him, are only noticed as very simple and remarkable censors. Those 'ladies' who refuse on principle to go and hear an open, shameless adulturer, are called 'prudish.' The man has large audiences, composed of both sexes. He discourses on the theme hardly second in majesty and glory to those of the pulpit. He speaks of the wondrous works of God. He even gives a 'Sabbath Lecture' in Boston, which is crowded! and he attempts (we know not with what success) to repeat it here. Dr. Lardner, offering to give a moral and religious lecture, on the Sabbath, at the theatre! If any thing can surpass this, in the absurd, the insulting, and the impious, it is yet to appear.

Setting aside now the question of right and wrong is the avelence and the majous, it is yet to appear.

Setting aside now the question of right and wrong is the avelence and the following is the avelence

letting down its standard, blunting sensibility, inviting the jeers of the dissolute, and promising to the worst a public pardon? Then reverse the fact; suppose the man to have met the treatment here that he met at home—suppose our country, or this single city, to have withheld from him all countenance, and both him to silent contenance, what a webba declara-

I have not written to reprove those who have but acted thoughtlessly, or to judge those who have acted conscientiously. Neither have I any wish to injure Lardner. Let the man alone. But let us reflect, now that the excitement is over, on the actual and whole case, as it bears on our religious professions and our social relations, as it affects the edifice of the public teacher, and as it may help us to decide upon dury in other similar circumstances not so im-

upon duty in other similar circumstances, not so improbable as they once were.

We have no public virtue to spare, or private purity to expose to needless temptation. But our domestic purity, as the general truth, is yet unstained. The sense of reputation, and the principle of fidelity, are still strong. How long will they continue so, if other cases like the present should occur, if the young and the mature are to be made familiar with gross vices rewarded rather than rebuked, and we publicly pleader to the infamous and outcast of we publicly pledge to the infamous and outcast of foreign lands the shield of our protection, a generous support for them and their families? E. B. H.

P. S .- Since writing the above, I have heard of P. S.—Since writing the above, I have heard of two or three arguments in exculpation of Lardner, which call for a word. One is, that he has 'married' the woman. Will the lawyers please to tell us if a man can marry the wife of another man? And even if she were divorced, could he marry her, when divorced for adultery? Is a set of unmeaning words to be called marriage? I have seen no proof that he even pretends to be married; and if he does, it is but the foiler outrage upon a sacred institution, an added violation of both human and divine laws. Another apology is, that there are even 'minis-

Another apology is, that there are even 'ministers of the gospel' who have been accused, and some of them convicted, of the same offence. Does some of them convicted, of the same offence. Does this mean, that after any minister has been convicted, he has still preached and been sustained at home, or that he has travelled with his partner through the country as a public teacher, upheld and approved? Where is the case? Let it be exposed. Let ministers be treated according to their conduct, like other men. Let those who support or screen them in known iniquity, and those who countenance any public actors of vile character, take care of their own consciences. But they must not ask others to admire their taste, or admit the soundness of their reasoning. their reasoning.

Once more. It is said, this is a matter with which

'ministers' have nothing to do. Verily, ours is a remarkable age. For some time, we have heard that ministers must not meddle with certain 'delinet and exciting topics,' however unjust, unchristian, or licentious the case. And now they must not -ian, or licentious the case. And now they must not speak of the notorious violation of a positive commandment, and a public outrage on all religion!
Will some one be so good as to inform the public, what ministers are made for?

E. B. H.

TA specimen of judicial piety ! A Murderer Sentenced.

Adam Horn, convicted at Baltimore of the mur-ler of his wife, was on Monday last sentenced to death. The day of execution is to be appointed by the Governor. Judge Magruder's remarks before pronouncing the sentence, were solemn and impressive. Neither the court nor the spectators could refrain from manifesting the deep emotions which the occasion inspired. Addressing the prisoner, Judge Magruder said, (we copy from the Baltimore Pa-

You have been tried before a jury of you try, upon a charge of wilful, premeditated and delib erate murder; and, after a calm and patient investi-gation of several days, during which you had the aid of counsel who did all that zeal, indefatigable labor, professional skill and learning could do on your behalf, you have been declared by that tribu-nal 'Guilty' of that atrocious crime. I have re-flected much upon the verdict, and cannot but declare, as I now do, that it was, in my judgment,

right.
The victim thus deprived by you of life, was of all civilized men, to protection—a sex to whom even rudeness has always been regarded as infamy,' and insult as cowardice. She was not merely a woman, but was one whom you had sworn, by a promise recorded in heaven, to love and cherish. She was your wedded wife, carrying in her bosom at the very moment that you imbrued your hands in her blood, the pledge of her love to you. She was young—too young to have been hacknied in vice, even if the evidence had shewn her to have been in any wise chargeable with error, as it did not, but, on the contrary, it proved her to have been pure, chaste, and pious. She was, moreover, gentle in chaste, and pious. She was, moreover, gentle in disposition, and obedient and dutiful to you her dus-band, and, as far as we can learn, she had not an enemy on earth, except in that man who, of all oth-ers, should have been her friend and defender. After the revolting detail, which we have all hear during the trial, of the facts attending the commis sion of the crime of which you have been found guilty, it can now subserve no good purpose to recap-ulate them. The heart of every one, except that a fiend, sickens at the recollection of them, and I only advert to the painful subject which I would willingly dismiss forever from my mind, in order that you may retire from this place with a perfect conviction, that an offence perpetrated in a manner so merciless, so relentless, so remorseless, can only be atoned for to the outraged laws, by striking from the milk to present the milk to perfect the sould be removed.

existence the guilty perpetrator. Such is your awful, certain doom.

Here, perhaps, I should cease to say more than to pronounce the sentence of the law; but, as it has been the usage, from time immemorial, to offer on such occasion, some consolatory advice to persons exactly in your unknown condition, and as the resuch occasion, some consolatory advice to persons standing in your unhappy condition, and as the relation I hold as your temporal Judge, will, in a few moments, be at an end, and you will, in a very brief space, stand in the presence of the Judge Eternal, it is fit, perhaps, that I should not deviate from this arrivest Constant.

ancient custom.

From something which fell from one of the wit-From something which fell from one of the witnesses during your trial, I have learned that you
belonged to one of the denomination of Christians.
Let me then advise, and even implore you, to flee,
without an instant's delay, to the footstool of the
merciful Saviour of mankind, and to ask, with the
deep and sincere sorrow of a repentant heart, that
your heinous sin may be forgiven. God himself has
declared, that, though your sins be as scarlet, they
shall become, through repentance, as white as snow. shall become, through repentance, as white as snow, that 'a broken and a contrite heart he will not dethat 'a broken and a contrite heart he will not despise.' A single sigh, if uttered from the depths of a crushed and broken heart, shall not pass unheard, but may cause its renovation; for, however corrupt it may be, it can be purified by his Holy Spirit. Even a look, 'the upward glancing of an eye,' if that is all within the power of a sinner to give, if it be the look of faith and prayer, given with a truly penitent heart, shall not be unheeded. Let me point you to his mercies whilst he sojourned on earth in the shape of man—when his whole life was one of benevolence—when every act he did was full of

ing, and the impious, it is yet to appear.

Setting aside now the question of right and wrong in the people, can all this pass without a decided injury to the tone of social and general morality—letting down its standard, blunting sensibility, institute the interest of against every unpopular reform, is as condemnator; as we can find words to express our feelings.

The Christian Reflector.

pose the man to have met the treatment here that he met at home—suppose our country, or this single city, to have withheld from him all countenance, and left him to silent contempt; what a noble declaration would it have been—what a beautiful testimony for ourselves, and salutary impression upon all?—Alas! that the opportunity is lost, and so much worse than lost.

I have not written to reprove those who have but acted thoughtlessly, or to judge those who have acted conscientiously. Neither have I any wish to injure Lardner. Let the man alone. But let us reflect, now that the excitement is over, on the actual and whole case, as it bears on our religious professions and our social relations, as it affects the edifice of the public teacher, and as it may help us to decide upon duty in other similar circumstances, not so improbable as they once were.

We have no public virtue to spare, or private purity to expose to needless temptation. But our domestic purity, as the general truth, is yet unstained. The sense of reputation, and the principle of the sense of reputation, and the principle of the control of the sense of reputation, and the principle of the sense of reputation, and the principle of the sense of reputation, and the principle of the control of the sense of reputation, and the principle of the sense of reputation, and the principle of the control of the sense of reputation, and the principle of the control of the sense of reputation, and the principle of the control of the

Christian Watchman, and exhibits in bold relief the spirit of blackguardism, falsehood and ruffianism which actuates its author, in catering for popular corruption and oppression, and assailing the beneficent reforms of the age. What does such a scoffer care for 'the miseries of the poor operatives' of Great Britain? Nothing, except to quote them for the bas purpose of quelling the rising tide of human sympa thy for the scarred and manacled bondmen on ou southern soil! It is such a man who compliments the abolition character of the Christian Reflector!

OF It is a singular fact, that among the mult If J I is a singular fact, that among the multi-tude of reformers who are striving to distinguish themselves in the present age of philanthropic effort, none has ever hit upon the wrongs and oppressions which exist at the present time in the manufactur-ing districts in England. The slavery and degra-dation of this country, do not compare with the miseries of the poor operatives living on the island of Great Britain. Ample proof of this may be found in a series of little books, now in course of publication in New-York, on the 'Wrongs of Wo-men,' by Charlotte Elizabeth. Should some 'one men,' by Charlotte Elizabeth. Should some 'one idea' agent get up a stir about it, he would be able to obtain the largest salary of any one of the kind now in the field. Astounding facts can be easily obtained, and if fairly brought before a certain class of the people, the cause would be popular. From the Washington (Pa.) Reporter.

Colored Convention.

Pursuant to a previous call, the County Conve Pursuant to a previous call, the County Convention of the colored people of Washington county assembled in the African Methodist Episcopal church, in the barough of Cannonoburg, at 9 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, Oct. 31st, 1843.

At 21-2 o'clock, a large number of delegates being present, the meeting was organized by calling DASIEL ARKET to the Chair, and appointing T. S.

Resilved, That we hail the present as a favorable opportunity for the moral elevation of the colored citizens of Washington county.

Resolved, That we hail the present as a favorable opportunity for the moral elevation of the colored citizens of Washington county.

Resolved, That we as colored citizens, will encounted the present of the colored citizens.

ourage temperance, education, industry, and every

courage temperance, education, industry, and every thing that pertains to our moral elevation.

Resolved, That we petition the Legislature to bestow upon us the right of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That we will engage in those occupations and employments, so far as in our power lies, as will have a tendency to elevate us in the scale of society.

Resolved, That with the view of better carrying

out our object, we will use every honorable means to make us worthy citizens in community. Resolved, That we will make every proper effort to set good examples for the growing and rising

Resolved, That we will encourage our as mechanics and business men, as far as in our power lies.

Resolved. That as freemen of this Commonwealth Resolved, That as freemen of this commonwealth, we feel an inseparable attachment to her institutions and just laws, and deem it slike our duty and our privilege, at all times, to sustain and uphold them.

Resolved, That we recommend to the colored people of Washington county, to form temperance societies in every town and borough.

THE ANDERTOWN MOB. This infamous mob which brought a Judge to the dust, has, it is said, obtained the required pardon from the Governor. T. McAlester, a democratic member of the Indiana legislature, headed the mob—and Governor Bigger, a whig, granted the pardon. The same Governor pardoned two wretches convicted of kidnapping some months since. The newspapers stated, not long since, that a Grand Jury had indicted him for an improper use of the pardoning power. It would an improper use of the pardoning power. It would really seem as if some of the officials of Indiana knew of no other use of office, than to patronise villany.—Cincinnali Philan,

Noble Charity. Wm. Appleton, Esq. of Boston, has placed in the hands of the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, \$10,000, the income of which is to be applied in aiding such patients in the McLean Asylum for the Insane, as from tients in the McLean Asylum for the Insane, as from straitened means, might be compelled to leave the Institution without a perfect cure. This munificent and timely gift (says the Mercantile Journal) will doubtless be the means of restoring many valuable members of society to their friends, in health, and in the enjoyment of one of the best of Heaven's gifts on earth, a sound mind. on earth, a sound mind. Intolerance.- A curate in England recently refuse

to perform the burial service over the body of an unfortunate girl who was killed in a cotton factory, and even to admit the corpse within the precincts of the church, because she was, at the time of her death, a member of the Society of Friends, and had not received baptism. Cure for Bronchitis-A minister of the Presbyteris

Cure for Broachitis—A minister of the Prestyterian church, resident in Green county, who has been laid aside from his pastoral office by bronchitis, for three years past, has entirely recovered his voice by the application of Croton oil to the surface of his throat, against the organ affected. One drop, daily rubbed over the surface, produced a singular but powerful cruption on the skin, which, as it progressed, restored his voice to its full tone and vigor.

Killed.—A man named Mack Dudney was shot at Holly Spring, (Miss.) on the 6th inst., by another named Williams. They had a quarrel, when Williams armed himself with a gun, and was parading the streets. Dudney, desiring only to scare Williams, picked up a gun, and walked out into the street, and, thinking Williams would run, asked him if he was ready; whereupon Williams immediately raised his gun and shot him through the head.—X. O. Pic.

LOOK AT THIS! THE subscriber, who has had perience in the mailing department, as also in various kindra auxiliary to the control of the cont paper, as also in various kindred employage auxious to obtain a situation. He would praise cure an engagement in Boston; but would are self of inducements in other cities. He can be the bost of testimoniuls in regard to character, a Sec. Please address. WILLIAM C. NELL, 25 Corr. Will the National Anti-Slavery Stands for a favor by inserting this notice?



LIGHT AND TRUTH.

THE publishing Committee of this work lanks announce, that they have called in their ages.

Mr. James Scott, and have issued a prospectus, with they have placed in the hands of different individual, who are willing to advance the interests of the web B. F. ROBERTS,
Car. Sec. of Pub. Con.

Light and Truth.

A NEW work, with the above title, will be issued.

A from the press on or before January 1, 1844, containing a history of the Colored and Indian, from the Bible and ancient and medera writings, is a volume of 400 pages, bandsome bound.

Price, single copy, one dollar. A liberal discusse will be allowed to individuals who remit order for

will be allowed to individuals who remit order for a dozen or more copies.

This compilation is recommended as a value collection, by gentlemen who have examined to manuscripts. The author is a colored man, and seemant of the colored and Indian race. Orders for the work will be received by Benjamir F. Roberts, 37 Cornhill, Corresponding Secretary of the Publishing Committee.

Boston, November 15, 1843.

DENTAL SURGERY Dr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon Dentist.

Pr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon Dental,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizent of lean,
and strangers visiting the city, who stad a
need of the operations of a Dentist, that he may be
found at his office, corner of Washington-inverted
La Grange Place, where all operations on the test,
necessary cither for boauty or preservation, are asformed upon scientific and philosophical printing.
Particular attention paid to cleansing and filing the
cayod testh with gold, thereby arresting the pogna
of disease, and rendering them useful for many nen.
Dr. B. having had many years practical expenses,
is confident that he can give satisfaction to all the
may honor him with their patronage. Mineral lead,
from one to a full set, inserted in the best mines,
and on the most reasonable terms. All operations
warranted. Extracting 25 cts.; other charges in peportion.

B. F. S. P. I. B. A. T. O. B. S.

B. F. S. P. I. B. A. T. O. B. S.

RESPIRATORS. OR BREATH AND BODY-WARMING IN-

STRUMENTS.

TRUMENTS.

PNGLISH and American Respirators, the latter made under the direction of Dr. H. I. Bownurses, may be had at 17 Bedford-street, at Theodore Methods Apothecary Shop, and at Mr. Allen's, 2891-3 Washington-street, 3 doors north of Bedford-street, Rosston.

This Instrument is useful for all persons liable a This instrument is useful for an purent mean to be exposed to cold, seamen, conchains, travellin, public lecturers, &c. as it prevents the animal but from passing off from the body of the weare a rapidly as it would otherwise. It is invaluable to afflicted with cough during the cold months of its

year. September 29.

THE TRICOPHEROUS, OR MEDICATED COMPOUND

Is now acknowledged by thousands, who use it this ly, to be the only remedy to prevent baldies, and to restore the hair that has fallen off, or become this to prevent grey hair; to cure and remore sersy a pearance of scurf and dandroff from the hair, sails keep it in the most healthy, soft and glossy sois, if free from all oily and greasy appearances. The chief virtues of the Tricopherous, or Medical Cosper-are: 1st, its bracing, strongthening, and chrifting a perties. 2d, its gently stimulating the action of its skin. 3d, its producing and encouraging a testic in the bulb or root, and particularly in the palp, this receives the vessels and nerves, giving life and rig to the hair. 4th, its equalizing the circulation of its fluids. 5th, its freeing the skin from the effet berspiration, scurf and dandroff, and disposing the perspiration, scurf and dandroff, and dape hair to curl. 6th, And, its frequent use will the hair in beauty and health to the latest price life. For sale at A. S. JORDAN'S, 2 Milk, 3d of from Washington st.

GENTEEL BOARDING, FOR RESPECTABLE COLORED SEANEN. HENRY FOREMAN, No. 157 AMM-STREET, E

RESPECTFULLY informs his seafaring R and the public, that his old stand is conductive Temperance system, where he will use his exertions to relain that share of the public particles. sa liberally bestowed.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform sech conseamen as may visit Boston, that he has opene
excellent Boarding House for their arcommodate
on temperance principles, at No. 5, San Curt Sm (first house below the Bethel Church) and rill
happy to receive their patrousge. No pain will
spared on his part to make their situation pleasants
satisfactory. The roles of the house will be in seen
ance with good order and the principles of meria
CHARLES A. BATTETE,
No. 5. San Court Street, Beggen. The subscriber begs leave to inform sec No. 5, Sun Court Str. Boston, June 8, 1842.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, For Sale at 25, Cornhill. LETTERS from New-York, by Mrs. L. M. Child The Voice of Duty, by Adin Ballon. The Brotherhood of Thieves, by S.S. Foster.

Pierpont's Discourse on the Latimer Case. Pierpont's and Garrison's Poems.
Dr. Channing's Address at Lenos.
Anti-Slavery Melodies,
Kiss for a Blow. Ten Years of Experience, &c. &c.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATON.

CONNECTICUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hartford;—Jain S. Hall, East-Hampton; James Munroe, Centering New-Yorns.—Issac T. Hopper, New-York (life);
Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Failet, Sier atteles;—Thomas McClintock, Waterlee; Jahn Barker, Peru; R. D. H. Yardley, Rushvills; list Hartshorn, Penn Yan.

Pennsylvania.—H. C. Howell, Alleghan; J. I. Pennsylvania.—H. C. Howell, Alleghan; J. I. Vashon, Pittaburg;—M. Preston, Net Granden, Pittaburg;—M. Rusacislis, Enterprise;—Thomas Hambleton, Rusacislis, Enterprise;—Thomas Hambleton, Rusacislis, Junes M. M'Kim, Phitadelphia; Joseph Fullon, Sin Junes M. M'Kim, Phitadelphia; Joseph Fullon, Sin Onto.—Charles Oleut, Medina;—Abnet 6. Salen;—James Austin, Auster;—Let Holmet, & Salen;—James Austin, Auster;—Let Holmet, & Salen;—James Austin, Austate;—Let Holmet, & Salen;—James Full & Salen;—A Brask, Oakland.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]]

PROM THE POSTRASTER GENERAL Remittances by Mail. A Postmarter may facility money in a letter to the publisher of a newspart, pay the subscription of a third person, and funk is letter if written by himself.

The Agents who remit money should always designate the persons to whom it is to be credited.